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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Australian Trade Veers to Japan; Tokyo Imposes Surtax on Canada

Melbourne Talks Pave Way for Exchange of Complementary Goods

American Markets In Orient Menaced

Ottawa Agreements Forbid Granting Preferences to Non-British Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Three years after the Ottawa Conference, the United States is now faced with indirect repercussions which might quite conceivably seriously affect her export trade to Australia, now worth about $50,000,000 a year.

Japan has launched an intensive campaign to extend her markets in the commonwealth. Bound as she is by her obligations under the several Ottawa agreements, Australia finds that she must maintain Empire preferences and at the same time hold her valuable market in Japan. She has a large favorable visible trade balance with Japan and an even larger unfavorable trade balance with the United States. The Federal Government must keep a good customer and, in doing so, there is a real danger that it will act at the expense of the United States.

No expense is being spared at the moment by Japanese commercial interests to increase their sales in the commonwealth. Never has Australia heard so much Japanese propaganda as during the last few months. First the Pacific Economic Inspection Party of 10 members, sponsored by two powerful newspapers, the Osaka "Mainichi" and the Tokio "Nichi Nichi," toured the eastern states on a mission of good will.

Elaborate Publicity

Their publicity was elaborate and no secret was made about their objective—increased trade. Thousands of dollars were spent in pressing Japan's claims for a greater share of Australia's import trade, and it is certain that the mission made a deep impression on the public.

Then, on the heels of this mission came a party of nine trade envoys from the city of Nagoya. Its members made valuable connections, paving the way for an official trade delegation sent by the Japanese Government to discuss a commercial treaty with the Lyons Ministry. The conference was of the utmost importance and vital decisions await the return of the Prime Minister from London. Relations between the two countries were further improved by the visit of a Japanese naval training squadron with which were two royal princes.

All this was prompted by the recent mission of good will to Japan undertaken by the former Attorney General and Acting Prime Minister, Sir John Latham. It was significant that Australia should make the first overtures. Now the Japanese Government is sending to Australia Katsuji Debuchi to return Sir John's visit. He will discuss diplomatic and trade relations and, in view of the trend of events, it is significant that the head of the smallest, but most influential, of Japan's recent missions was Ambassador to Washington from 1928 to 1933.

Impressive Case

One thing is certain, and that is that Australia is being forced into the position of giving Japan a greater share of her market. Every member of the several good will and trade missions to Australia knows that Australia cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to the requests of a very good customer. So impressive has been the case made out for Japan that it is known the Lyons Ministry has already surveyed Australia's trade with the United States, which sells much in this country and buys next to nothing. To appreciate, therefore, just how Australia is likely to reorient her trade relations in the Pacific, it is necessary to see where trade flows at the moment.

Figures released for publication this month show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, Australia's exports to all countries were valued at about $622,000,000, Japan buying goods valued at $69,500,000. Imports for the same period were valued at about $305,000,000, and Japan accounted for nearly $17,000,000 of this total. Her sales of apparel, textiles and manufactured fibers alone were worth nearly $13,000,000.

Japan Takes Wool

Japan considers that she has a very strong case for preference on the Australian market over the United States. On paper this is so. Whereas of Australia's total imports almost 15 per cent comes from the United States, Japan supplies only about 6 per cent. On the other hand Japan takes nearly 12 per cent of Australia's total exports and the United States less than 2 per cent.

Now the important fact to Australia is not so much that Japan is becoming a better customer every year, but that she is taking increasingly large quantities of the very exports for which Australia must find expanding markets—wool, wheat and animal substances. Her purchases of wool are now worth more than $40,000,000 a year to Australia, and last year she bought wheat valued at more than $15,000,000.

It is obvious that Australia cannot afford to lose this increasingly valuable market. Australia captured an enormous trade in wheat with China last year at the expense of the United States. Her trading interests are slowly but surely swinging to-

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Japan Boosts Trade With Latin America

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, July 20

JAPANESE business leaders decided today to send a trade mission to Latin America in an effort to maintain a grip on markets, especially in northern South America and the West Indies, where there has been an increasing disposition to restrict Japanese imports.

Plans adopted at a meeting of representatives of the Foreign Office and the Commerce Ministry, as well as leading textile exporters, provided for the mission to leave Japan early in September on a six-month tour of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Call for Economic Equality Made By Business Women

Seattle Meeting Elects Miss Williams as the New President

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 20—A stand for absolute economic equality for business and professional women with no special quarter for the women themselves was declared for in the closing session of the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women here yesterday.

The resolution was a great gain for the opponents of protective legislation for women workers but they had to give way to those who want protection for industrial women and they met defeat in an attempt to commit the federation to the Lucretia Mott "equal rights" amendment of the National Woman's Party.

Compromise Measure

Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham of Des Moines, Iowa, national legislative chairman, presented the statement which was a compromise measure including modifications proposed by Miss Kathryn Starbuck of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Industrial women were left out of the scope of the resolution but business and professional women were included down to the clerical positions. The declaration read that the federation is "opposed to all legislation, business custom and policy which discriminates against the business and professional women including the clerical classification."

The federation's campaign for economic security of women and against discriminations will be carried forward next year by Miss Charl O. Williams of Washington, D. C., who by the narrow margin of

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Ten Canadian Items Hit in Retaliation Move on Dumping Duties

Chief Impact Falls On British Columbia

Nippon Rejected Several Offers, Insisting on Abolition of Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 20—Canada's efforts during the past few weeks to avert a trade war with Japan have apparently come to naught with the latter's imperial edict issued today imposing a 50 per cent surtax on 10 Canadian imports, including wheat, lumber and pulp.

The surtax appears to be a logical retaliation for Canada's dumping duties which, with the yen depreciated in Canadian currency to 28 cents, makes the total protection extremely high, rates up to 200 per cent having been collected.

Premier R. B. Bennett has pointed out that whatever concessions are given to Japan must also apply to other non-British Empire countries from which Canada has been forced to protect itself against dumped goods. However, it is understood that he made several generous offers, but Japan was not satisfied with anything short of removal of the dumping duty.

Canadian trade in general and British Columbia trade in particular will be seriously affected by the surtax. The former amounts to around $18,000,000 in exports to Japan and only about a quarter of that in imports from the Island Empire.

Good Will Flight Of Mass Planes To Montreal Starts

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Several dozen airplanes from Roosevelt Field today began an annual jaunt to Montreal for what was described as "good-will purposes" by George W. Orr, general chairman of the flight.

At 10:45 Eastern Daylight Time, ten planes had taken to the air from Roosevelt field, and other planes were leaving from nearby airports. Between 50 and 60 planes, carrying some 150 passengers in addition to the pilots, were expected to participate.

Sponsored, by Roosevelt Field, Inc., of which Mr. Orr is president, the flight is made annually to the Canadian city where it is greeted by the Montreal Airplane Club. Today's is the fourth in the series of trips. Al Williams is flight commander. The armada expects to return Sunday.

Defense of Constitution Is Declared One of Most Vital Moves by Bar Group

That and Co-ordination in American Association Is Listed

LOS ANGELES, July 20 (AP)—Renewed interest in defense of the American constitutional form of government and steps taken for co-ordination of the bar were listed today by leading attorneys as the significant achievements of the fifty-eighth annual convention of the American Bar Association.

"The vital interest shown in adherence to American constitutional form of government, and the obvious sentiment that that form of government is not considered outmoded are easily the most significant developments," said Frank J. Hogan of Washington, D. C.

His comment followed action by which the association went on record as pledging itself to oppose alterations in the essential lines of the American Constitution by the "process of corruption of its text."

Others Praise Co-ordination

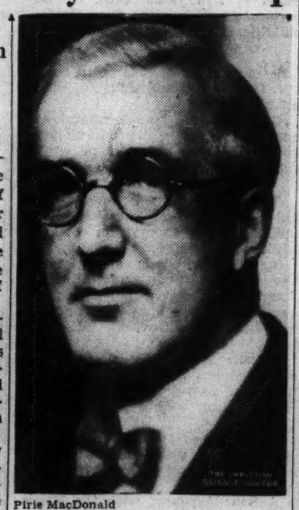
Other attorneys, among them Earle W. Evans, Wichita, Kan., and Will Shafroth, Chicago, said they considered the movement for better organization and co-ordination of the bar the highlight of the convention.

A supplementary statement and resolution condemning the proposal in the AAA bill to remove from jurisdiction of the courts, suits involving the assessment of taxes under regulations of the act, was adopted by the association at its final session.

The committee on federal taxation, which presented the report, was authorized to oppose the amendment pending in Congress.

William Lynn Ransom of New York City was elected president in spirited balloting over James M. Beck, former U. S. Solicitor General, who in a keynote address called for a halt in asserted centralization of government.

Mr. Beck was put forward sud-



Pirie MacDonald

William L. Ransom

Newly Elected President of the American Bar Association

denly in the closing sessions of the convention. The nominating committee had submitted Mr. Ransom's name and moved that nominations be closed. Mr. Beck's name then was

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Indictments Are Sought In Stock Frauds

Attorney General to Push His Drive to Remove Stigma From Boston

Boston Today—*also sees* — Attleboro men report probable finding of $17,000,000 treasure in British sloop sunk in 1798 —Western Union Telegraph Company held in contempt for delivery of propaganda wires—Williamstown Institute change name and plan to reopen — Governor sign six bills.

***Stocks*—Indictments Against Dealers Sought**

Indictment of three more Massachusetts stock dealers was sought by Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan today. Though their identity was withheld pending return of grand jury findings and subsequent arrests, Mr. Ronan intimated that revelations of a thought-provoking nature would be made.

These further indictments are to be followed up by full presentation of evidence concerning fraudulent Massachusetts stock tradings to the grand jury by Attorney General Paul A. Dever it was learned today. These findings have been compiled by Mr. Dever in probes which had their beginnings last November when federal officers of the Securities and Exchange Commission began to drive against Boston stock conditions—a condition which has led to Boston becoming known—according to Mr. Dever—as a "citadel of American bucket shop keeping."

Besides forthcoming action from the Attorney General's office, two other late developments in the Commonwealth's stock situation were before the people today. The Securities and Exchange Commission has filed a bill in federal court asking permanent restraint of E. E. Nazzaro & Co. from the securities business in the United States.

This firm is said by the SEC to have caused a loss to investors amounting to $110,000.

The other break in the news about securities came when Judge Alonzo R. Weed, in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday, held that anyone offering stocks in Massachusetts must first comply with the State's requirements. Otherwise they must be prepared to take them back at cost with interest added at any time the customer requests it.

The decision was handed down in two cases involving the Chase Securities Corporation and the brokerage house of Hornblower and Weeks.

***Treasure*—Sunken Hull Said to Have Millions In It**

"Davy Jones is a tough old fellow and he does a good job of hanging on to his treasure," chuckled Charles Colstead of Attleboro, over the long distance telephone today.

He is in Attleboro getting together equipment and a company of picked men to dig down through the gravel into the hull of the British Privateer Braak, which is said to contain a treasure valued at $17,000,000. Mr. Colstead and his friend, Richard T. Wilson of Providence, were the two

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Senate Backs AAA But Insists People Have Legal Redress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—The Senate was today approaching final re-enactment of the whole AAA system of processing taxes and farm relief—but at the same time it emphatically held open the door to the nation's courtrooms as redress for citizens who can prove they suffer injustice.

This definitive action was taken to the accompaniment of nation-wide rumblings. Three more federal jurists—two in Texas and one in New Jersey—handed down decisions unfavorable to the agricultural program. Suits filed against the collection of processing taxes have swollen to 359, more than doubling since the Boston decision.

The Senate vote came shortly before President Roosevelt at his press conference protested implicitly against Senator William E. Borah's theory that inherent sovereignty in the United States belongs to the people, is hence different from other countries, and contrary to the long-accepted legal doctrine that the Government can refuse to be sued if it chooses.

By a 61-to-23 roll call, the Senate voted to allow all citizens to have access to the courts to get back their processing taxes when they can prove them to be illegally collected and also were not passed on to the consumer. With the majority were a good share of the Senate Democrats, including such administration supporters as Senators Barkley, Wagner and George, and Senators Norris and Borah.

Old and New Turkey in Contrast

Keystone; Central Press Photos, Ltd.

Fez Is Symbol of an Era That Is Gone

Upper—The National Assembly Hall at Ankara, Typical of the Modern Efficiency That Irradiates the Land. Lower—The Fez Is Almost as Hard to Find in Modern Turkey as the Professional Letter-Writer of Yesteryear. Yet Up to 1925 the Fez Was the National Headdress of All Turkish Subjects. It Took Its Name From Fez, in Morocco, Where This Cap—"a Tasseled Dull Red Truncated Cone"—Was First Produced

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, July 20

Manchoukuo—Hirota Claims Border Tract

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The haggling of Russia and Japan over a small disputed border area between Manchoukuo and Siberia was today continued by Japan's Foreign Minister, who laid blanket claim to Manchoukuo's possession of this area.

Mr. Hirota's answer to the original Soviet note of July 1 bristled with strong language. The Soviet Government, he said, has directed unwarranted abuse against Japanese officials, who were within their rights in exploring the region under question. He mentioned "sensational publicity" and "exaggerated misinformation." Japan deeply regrets, he said, this Soviet attitude.

The incident arose when Japanese gunboats on the Amur River penetrated the territory claimed by Russia, and when Soviet frontier guards were allegedly fired upon.

Ethiopia—Bingham Assures London of Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Foreign Office has been assured by Ambassador Bingham that American support for Ethiopian peace efforts is by no means lukewarm. He verbally cited the statement made in Washington by Secretary Hull recently, and made it clear that the United States was gravely concerned over the dispute.

Meanwhile, Italy's continued demand for complete political domination over Ethiopia was understood to be the stumbling block of British and French conversations with the Italian Foreign Office. Ethiopia, it was agreed, can only offer economic concessions. Thus as long as Mussolini demands political domination, little hope is held out of compromise prior to the League of Nations Council meeting, probably on July 29.

Paris: Reports persist that Premier Laval is now more closely in accord with Britain, agreeing that no effort should be spared to prevent conflict.

No Strike—Hosiery Workers Take Vote

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Threats of a general strike in the hosiery industry lifted today with recess of the annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Proposals for a walkout on Sept. 1, to force acceptance of a 30-hour week with 40-hour wages, were defeated last night after nine hours of debate. The deciding factor was southern opposition, on the grounds that a strike would dissipate the union's strength.

The union will not, however, drop its campaign for a 30-hour-week contract with manufacturers when the present wage and hour agreement expires at the end of August.

Sports—Americans Win on Track and Court

LONDON—Two international sports events took place here today with the combined Harvard-Yale track team meeting the combined Oxford-Cambridge team in a meet at the White City Stadium, while the first two singles matches of the Davis Cup interzone final between the United States and Great Britain were scheduled at Wimbledon.

In one of the closest meets yet held by the four American and British colleges, Harvard and Yale won for the fourth successive time, according to the Associated Press, making the score for the series 8 to 4 in favor of the Americans. Each team won six first places, but the meet went to the Americans, as they won 6½ second places to 5½ for the British.

J. Donald Budge of California sent Uncle Sam away to a good start in the tennis match by defeating Heiner Henkel in the first of the matches, 7—5, 11—9, 6—8, 6—1, reported the Associated Press. The start of the second match between Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of the United States, and Baron Gottfried von Cramm, of Germany, was postponed on account of the weather.

Cinders fly and rackets twang: Sports Page.

Japan's Trade—Activity in Africa Explained

TOKYO—Japan has reiterated to Italy that its interest in Ethiopia is commercial and not political. Whereupon, an Italian spokesman asked the Foreign Office whether it was aware that Ethiopia bought increasing Japanese goods in violation of a trade treaty with Italy. Japan then asked for a copy of the treaty, which will be furnished.

News Curb—Argentina Restricts Correspondents

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—Foreign press associations and foreign correspondents in Argentina today were ordered under bond to insure that they send out no news regarded as placing this country in an unfavorable light.

A government decree, issued suddenly last night, required each corre-

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Ankara's Growth Shows Progress Of New Turkey

Ataturk Chose Site Away From Constantinople; $400,000,000 Spent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey—New Turkey, shorn of the fez, veiled women, hovel dwellings, and strange customs, is best reflected in Ankara, new capital of this ancient people.

It was 533 years ago Timur Leng, the Tartar conqueror, captured the stronghold of Ancyra, the capital of Galatia, from Sultan Bayezid I. From the towering heights of the Citadel and an isolated peak nearby, Timur Leng surveyed this coveted strategic position which his victory had given him.

Today, almost unchanged, Timur Leng's Peak and the Citadel still dominate a capital cherished as strategic, but below them stretches forth a new capital, a monument of modernity.

It has cost $400,000,000 to build the Ankara of 1935. Her population has grown from 30,000 to 120,000 in ten years. Bullock carts have given way to automobiles of the latest types. Mere tracks have been replaced by asphalt roads. Beautiful houses have shouldered the dirty hovels of yore out of existence, and the seeming miracle of growing trees, grass and flowers in ground almost as barren as stone has been performed.

Free From Intrigue

President Kemal Ataturk chose Ankara for two reasons: its strategical position, and its safe distance from what he called "the intriguing distracting Constantinople." Nothing has occurred to test the expediency of the first reason (though it is doubtless a sound one), but the utility of the second one has been proved indubitably.

Ankara is free of political intrigue; the elements it harbors are too sincerely New Turkish. Work, work, work; not only is it a slogan; it is an accomplishment. From morning till late at night Government offices are in full swing. The pleasing impression one cannot fail to obtain is that this work is not forced labor; it is enthusiastic effort applied in an idealistic manner.

In all the new ministries and governmental departments everything has been done in order that officials may work under comfortable and hygienic conditions. Nothing has been spared to attain this end. The ultramodern conveniences and precautions for health and efficiency which have been incorporated in all the new buildings are, in many cases, prototypes. French, German, American, British, Hungarian, Austrian—all have contributed in the

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Code Provisions Retained in South, Survey Indicates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, Tenn.—Most southern industries have retained the labor provisions of their NRA codes and approximately 80 per cent are operating entirely under the codes previously adopted, the Southern States Industrial Council reports through its president, John E. Edgerton.

Nearly 800 manufacturing firms representing 62 major industries, reported in a survey made by the council. Of these only 13 reported that they had decreased wages, and four stated that they had increased wages since the NRA invalidation. Most of the decreases, it was said, were made in an effort to adjust skilled and unskilled wages.

Under the codes, a council statement explained, unskilled workers were paid a minimum which in many cases they could not earn, and skilled workers were thereby required to take lower relative pay.

"Only a few" industries increased their hours of work, these being concerns to which the code had allowed only 36 hours per week. In such cases the maximum hours have been increased to 40, it was said. Approximately 5 per cent of the firms reporting made hour increases ranging from 10 to 35 per cent. The lumber industry was that principally affected in this regard.

Radicals Gain Hold in Reich By New Drive

Reds, Jews and Churches Feel Weight of Move to Exalt State

Economic Foreboding

State Begins Widespread Move Against Stahlhelm Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 20—Appointment of Count Wolf von Helldorf, radical National Socialist, as Police President of Berlin, following recent speeches, actions and orders against Roman Catholics and Jews, is accepted here today as an indication that the radical wing of the party has regained ground lost during the past few months.

This interpretation is also borne out by comments on the future policy to be followed in Berlin, which appeared in Der Angriff, organ of the German Labor Front and which stands close to Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

The period of patience and magnanimity of the State has passed, Der Angriff declares, and the Reich's metropolis will now be cleared with iron fist of all elements which, in their arrogance and disintegration, considered that their hour had come.

Intensive Drive

Henceforth, the paper adds, Berlin will be cleared not only of Communist and Jewish elements, but its streets and restaurants will show the capital to be a city where the racial idea rules. So-called reactionaries of the upper classes, who hope for changes in their favor, will also be dealt with.

In short, in this new advance, the article concludes, National Socialism's struggle takes on, new form—the State begins to play its part. The circumstances of the change in the Police Presidency in Berlin indicates also that difficulties exist even among National Socialist radicals. There are those who are willing to take extreme measures against "political Roman Catholicism" and they would like to do so only through state action.

But in the case of the new Berlin police appointment it is clear that the party has dictated to the State, the names of those present at yesterday's reported conference all being Storm Trooper leaders, and Dr. Göbbels taking the initiative in his capacity as party leader in Berlin.

Whether Reichsführer Adolf Hitler will support the radicals or prescribe a more moderate course is a question agitating informed circles. That the Wehrmacht stands for moderation, particularly on racial and church matters, is generally acknowledged, and any consensus of public opinion would indicate the same attitude.

Radical Unrest

But, momentarily, there exists good ground in which radical seed can be sown. This exists particularly in economic favors, for example, in the growing demand among workers for increased wages, and fear that during the coming autumn and winter it will be impossible to keep down prices.

Germany's outstanding economic problem, that of exports, is still unsettled, for even much now exported is exported at a loss. For example, on every German automobile sold abroad there is a loss of 400 marks (according to an authoritative economic review here). Such losses cannot be maintained long without increased state subsidies on larger "voluntary" contributions from industry, which at the moment are not being "given" very gladly.

Meanwhile, state action against the Stahlhelm, Germany's ex-servicemen's organization, is being carried out in many parts of the Reich just now. It is reported from Thuringia today that a number of Stahlhelm leaders there have been sent to the Bad Sulza concentration camp because of their alleged actions against the state and party. Further, throughout Thuringia the wearing of Stahlhelm uniform or badges has been forbidden, as well as Stahlhelm meetings, concerts and the flying of Stahlhelm flags. Throughout Silesia the Stahlhelm has been dissolved and its property and funds seized, it is reported from Breslau.

All this is happening while British ex-servicemen are officially visiting German ex-combatants.

Permanent Relief Aided by LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Acting upon the recommendation of state and city relief survey commissions, Mayor LaGuardia today furthered a program to put unemployment aid here on a permanent basis in the appointment of Edward Corsi, director of home relief, as second deputy commissioner of the department of public welfare.

Mr. Corsi's emergency bureau job was given to Miss Charlotte Carr, his assistant.

Mr. Corsi is one of the most experienced administrators in the social field and previously held the post of commissioner of immigration and naturalization at Ellis Island.

Boston Day... Stocks, Treasure, Institute, Bills...

(Continued from Page 1)

men chiefly responsible for finding the Braak and Mr. Colstead is spending a couple of weeks around Newport, Attleboro and Providence before returning to the Delaware Capes, where the Braak was sunk in 1788.

The search has been exciting and grueling. For seven long weeks, divers have been investigating the ruins of the old ship. Constant squalls, cross currents, heavy tides, and rains have made it impossible to put in more than about eight working days during the whole time.

Although Mr. Wilson and Mr. Colstead are pretty sure that the hulk which they have discovered is the Braak, they are keeping their fingers crossed until they are finally proven right or wrong. And that may not be for a good many weeks, if the bad weather continues.

But the two treasure seekers and others financing the venture are not shooting entirely in the dark. They received their calculations and records from the grandson of the pilot on the old Braak and the hulk which has been discovered is on identical cross bearings. Furthermore, a diver has found pieces of structure sticking above the bottom which coincides with specifications on a hull drawing of the ship.

Contempt—Chelsea Judge Fines Western Union

When the Western Union Telegraph Company transmitted messages intended to influence a court case, they were guilty of contempt, ruled Judge Samuel R. Cutler in the Chelsea District Court yesterday. He imposed a fine of $500 on the company in a case which is said to have no precedent. The telegrams were sent by Communist sympathizers of several persons in the cast of "Waiting for Lefty," who were on trial.

The Western Union Company, through Arthur P. Hardy, its attorney, fought the contempt charge on the grounds that as a public service company it was forced to send messages unless the contents were forbidden by censorship. The judge, however, said that as the company had not come to court to inform him that a repetition of the error would be averted, it was guilty of contempt. It could not be determined today whether the case will be taken to the Massachusetts Supreme Court on a writ of error, but the contempt order does not permit an appeal.

Institute—Williams Forum to Be Resumed

After a year's suspension, the famous annual forum on international affairs held at Williams College is to resume its course this summer, it was announced today. Two years ago, when Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams, announced that the institute would be discontinued, he said that everything possible had been accomplished under the old order of the institute and that until a new order was discovered it might just as well be discontinued.

Apparently the new order has been found. At any rate, the title of the institute has been changed from Institute of Politics to Institute of Human Relations—which may or may not mean anything.

When internationall known political and sociological figures gather on the greensward of Williams from Aug. 22 to 30, their attention will be focused on such subjects as inter-group relations in Germany, Mexico, and the United States, mutual understanding and community understanding among Americans, and other problems. Newton D. Baker is co-chairman of the institute, which is to be under the auspices of The National Conference of Jews and Christians. Among those scheduled to appear are Prof. Robert McElroy, of Oxford, historian; Paul H. Douglas, economist of the University of Chicago and Donald Young, sociologist of the Social Science Research Council.

Bills—Curley Turns Six Measures Into Law

Governor Curley dipped his pen into the ink today and affixed his signature to six bills, thereby making them laws of the Commonwealth. Leading in importance was:

1. Suspension of the 6 o'clock law so that women may work in textile factories until 10 p. m.

Others were:

2. A resolve directing the bank commissioner to make a study of deficiency judgment cases in real estate mortgage foreclosures.
3. Bill widening Woburn parkway.
4. Protection by Worcester of the waters of Lake Quinsigamond.
5. Bill allowing the town of Springfield to use trailers in near-by towns.
6. Permission for town of Lowell to reclassify some statutes.

Aviators—Little 12-Mile Jaunt to Their Meals

Twelve miles is a long ways to travel, especially when one is a hungry aviator. That's why there was more excitement than flying on the army side of the airport in East Boston last week. It was learned today that the detachment of 21 enlisted men of the Air Corps are to travel 12 miles to Fort Banks twice daily for meals. Reason; loss of the daily for meals. Reason: loss of the $1.20 cash allowance that was hitherto permitted by the War Department for meals for the men on the base.

The rapidity with which this particular news about their meat and potatoes spread through the detachment was like a brush fire in a head wind. According to the Adjutant of the First Corps Area, Colonel Harvey W. Miller, the enlisted men at the Boston airport are not the only ones who are to be selected for the forthcoming cut in this sector. It was denied that the Air Corps mechanics have had to take the lion's share in the proposed cut of $8000 plus that the army officials have chalked up against their detachment, and stated that $6425 was far too high a figure. It was further explained that meals at Fort Banks with the other 90 men of the battery will permit the army to feed them all on 49½ cents a day allowed for enlisted men's rations—but it means a 12 mile jaunt, just the same.

Veterans—Disabled Group Calls for Cash Bonus

The Disabled World War Veterans terminated their national convention today at New Haven, Conn., still chanting their old theme song of immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus in cash.

The high light of the convention occurred when the resolution providing for payment of the bonus in cash was enthusiastically adopted after Representative Wright Patman, Texas, told them there was reasonable hope that such legislation still would be enacted by the present Congress. "The issue is very much alive," he said. "The members of the House and Senate are on the alert and they know another opportunity is going to be given them at this session to vote on it with a reasonable hope that it's going to be paid."

They also prepared to elect a new national commander at yesterday's convention. The commandership race had simmered down to a four-cornered fight between M. Froomer Barbour, Cincinnati, Ohio; Michael Whalen, Detroit, Michigan; M. A. Harlan, El Paso, Texas, and Owen Galvin, Minneapolis, Minn.

Bond Issue—Curley Accepts the Compromise

Awaiting action by the Massachusetts Legislature is the final decision of the Joint Ways and Means Committee on Governor Curley's proposed bond issue of $35,000,000. Yesterday the committee told the Governor that $20,800,000 is all that they could recommend for public works and building construction.

Monday this major bill will swing into its final stages when the House and Senate return from a four-day holiday and settle down to discuss action.

Last night the Governor told a radio audience that he accepted the committee's compromise but not without regrets.

It is generally conceded that the bill will meet stiff opposition in both branches of the Legislature. Many of the leading members still are not in favor of any bond issue, which diverts revenues from the gasoline tax.

The Governor had hoped (provided he had obtained the $35,000,000) to use $22,000,000 for development of State institutions and $13,000,000 for highway construction, abolition of grade crossings and harbor improvements.

While allowing all of the $13,000,000 for roads, and harbor work the committee voted to cut down building construction to a total of $7,800,000, a little more than one-third of what the Governor had proposed.

Graduates—Work Opportunities Shrink

High school graduates from 1930 to the present time have one eleventh the opportunity of finding work that their predecessors of the years 1925 to 1929 had. This was the opinion of Robert K. Merton, tutor of sociology at Harvard University, in a report made public today.

Boy graduates have the edge in finding employment on girl graduates, according to Mr. Merton. He pointed out that 22 per cent of the male graduates of the past four years have been unable to find work while the female graduate unemployment figures run as high as 31 per cent in 1933.

The survey was conducted under an ERA grant in conjunction with the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare. Records of ten Greater Boston high schools were studied covering the years since 1917.

About four per cent of the graduates have been absorbed by the ERA, CCC and other federal agencies, Mr. Merton asserted.

Bandits—Roslindale Man Shot; $800 Taken

Wantonly firing a small revolver, three bandits today shot John McSorley, a Whittemore Company salesman, in the back and robbed him of part of the firm's pay roll amounting to $800. The police believed the thugs shot in a desperate effort to prevent identification. The robbery occurred in the company's yards at Roslindale.

Radio—Amateur Picks Up Code From Ethiopia

A very interesting and unusual radio message was picked up over the air across the Atlantic on 19 meters the other evening by an amateur listening in from East Boston. The message was in Italian, in code, and came from the capitol of Ethiopia, Addis Abeba, by relay through Rome, which is an interesting point, and gave the listener no trouble to transcribe because each word was repeated twice.

The message was largely a digest of all the current news from the African city, with excerpts from the editorial and news columns of the leading papers of Europe as far as the Ethiopian situation is concerned. Although received at around 7 o'clock at night, the message was clear and may be the forerunner of similar reports fresh from the highlands of West Africa.

Toll Bridge Purchase Vetoed

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 20 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle vetoed a bill July 18 appropriating $20,000 as Pennsylvania's share in the purchase of a toll bridge across the Delaware River, connecting the state with Lackawaxen, N. Y. The Governor said the department of highways informed him that $29,000 would be required to place the bridge in proper condition.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"As Husbands Go," comedy by Rachel Crothers. With Marjorie Walsh and William Mendrek. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Fly Away Home," with Donald Brian. Cape Playhouse. 8:30

GLOUCESTER — "Mrs. Moonlight," by Benn W. Levy. Gloucester School of the Little Theater. 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Once in a Lifetime," directed by Norman Stuart. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Post Road." South Shore Players with Leona Roberts. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—Gene Stratton Porter's "The Keeper of the Bees," with Betty Furness and Neil Hamilton. 11:30 a. m., 2:02, 4:44, 7:26, 10:08. "The Chairvoyant," with Claude Rains.

EXETER—"The Unfinished Symphony," 2, 5, 7:55. "Age of Indiscretion."

FINE ARTS—"Evensong," from Beverly Nichols' novel. With Evelyn Laye as an opera star. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. "Sea Killers," nature pictures.

STATE—"Love Me Forever," with Grace Moore as an opera star. 11:26 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 7:55, 10:10. Our Gang comedy. Color cartoon, "Good Little Monkeys."

ORPHEUM — "Escapade," with William Powell and Luise Rainer. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—Warner Oland, Charles Boyer and Loretta Young in "Shanghai." 11:30 a. m., 2:16, 4:50, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Keep Kool" revue, with Lee Whitney of "The Great Waltz," and the Fallenberg Bears. Additional screen feature: "Wings Over Everest," Himalyan expedition described by Lowell Thomas.

BOSTON—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan in Egypt." 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16, 7:16, 10:16. "Chasing Yesterday," with Anne Shirley.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Front Page Woman," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Fenway, 2:02, 4:44, 7:26, 10:08. Paramount, 10:08 a. m., 1, 3:52, 6:44, 9:36. "Going Highbrow," with Edward Everett Horton, Guy Kibbee and Zasu Pitts.

UPTOWN—"The Glass Key," 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:15. "Hooray for Love."

MODERN — "Stranded." Travelers' Aid story. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Death From a Distance."

TREMONT—"Back Street," and "Princess O'Hara." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY — Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl." 3:55, 6:35, 9:20. Joe E. Brown in "Alibi Ike."

COOLIDGE CORNER — Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Mr. Dynamite."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Simple Solution," minute mystery; "Fakirs of the East;" another episode of "Lost City;" color cartoon, "My Green Fedora;" other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

REGATTA—New England Canoe Racing Association at Riverdale Boathouse, near Spring Street Bridge, Dedham-West Roxbury line. Music by ERA Band. 7 to 10.

Sunday

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
Overture "Leonore" No. 3..Beethoven
Largo from "New World Symphony"
.....Dvorak
Finale of the Fourth Symphony.....
.....Tchaikovsky
Prelude and Love-Death "Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner
Seventh Slavonic Dance.....Dvorak
Ave Maria.....Schubert-Wilhelmj
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Cheyenne Indian War Dance..Skilton

ART MUSEUM — FERA Symphony Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor: Dvorak's "New World Symphony;" Schumann, Westerhout and Mendelssohn numbers. 3:30.

ROXBURY COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA — Norfolk House Centre, 14 John Eliot Sq., 3.

MELROSE CONCERT—ERA Band, Frank Gurley, conductor. Melrose Bandstand. 6.

ERA BAND — William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Marine Park, South Boston. 6.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — Jamaica Pond Bandstand 8.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Day on South Shore at Marshfield. Meet at Camp "Friendship" in morning. Combination woods and shore trip. Swimming at Humarock Beach.

HARBOR CRUISE—Boston and Yarmouth Line ship. Sails from Hoosac Tunnel Dock, Charlestown, at 10:30 a. m. Passes Marblehead, Gloucester, Provincetown and South Shore. Back about 6.

PROVINCETOWN BOAT—Sails from Long Wharf, 10:15 a. m. Weekdays at 10. Back about 6.

PLYMOUTH BOAT—Sails from Commercial Wharf at 10:15 a. m. On Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from Long Wharf at same hour.

NANTASKET BOATS—Leave Rowe's Wharf hourly.

MOONLIGHT CRUISES—S. S. Steel Pier sails from Long Wharf nightly at 8:30.

HARBOR ISLAND CRUISE—Motor launch sight seeing trip, 10 a. m., 2:30, 6:30 daily. Call Rawding Bus Lines, Liberty 3127, for reservations.

Monday

Music

ERA BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

They Heard How to Distribute Wealth

Wellesley Summer Conference Members

These Men on the College Campus Are (Left to Right) T. N. Hennessey, of New England Telephine & Telegraph Company; Stanley Johnson, a Carpenter; Richard K. Washburn, a Poet; Chester Thompson, a Manufacturer; Ardoin Casgrain, Secretary of Boston's Community Church, and A. C. Hanson, Chairman of the Iowa Hog Committee and a Member of the State Legislature. The Women Are (Left to Right) Mrs. Olive B. Broadbent, Brockton Shoe Factory Supervisor; Miss Isabell MacCausland, Japanese Missionary College Teacher; Mrs. Marion B. Luitweiler, Who Is Employed by a Securities Firm; Miss Harriet Rasor, a Wellesley Student, and Miss Sue Kutilk, Pacifist Munitions Factory Worker

Record-Length Session Looms As Legislature Plods Along

A Ways and Means Committee report favoring a $20,800,000 bond issue for a Massachusetts public works program climaxed the legislative work on Beacon Hill this week, as the General Court lumbered on toward a possible record-length session.

The 1911 session, the longest in history, prorogued on July 28. In order to keep within this limit, the 1935 Legislature must complete operations by next Saturday. Among the important actions this week were passage of the bill providing a 48-hour week for state institution employees and advancement in the Senate of the measure eliminating the guest clause in the compulsory automobile insurance law. The week's action, summarized, follows:

The Governor

Action: Returned to the Legislature without his approval a bill increasing the powers of the State Housing Board and permitting cities and towns to establish housing authorities to conduct slum clearance work.

Significance: Returned it for an amendment to strike out provision for hiring outside lawyers. The Governor says the state attorney general's office can do the legal work. If not passed, will prevent cities from obtaining federal grants and loans for housing work.

Action: Signed the bill suspending the 6 o'clock law in the textile industry until April 1, 1936.

Significance: This suspension allows women to work until 10 p. m., thus permitting two work shifts.

Action: Signed bill plugging loopholes in the workmen's compensation laws.

Significance: Outlaws "yellow dog" insurance contracts. Under the bill payments to workers under any insurance outside workmen's compensation act must be equal to payments provided under the latter.

Action: Signed the uniform narcotic measure.

Significance: This bill, advocated in the Governor's inaugural, strengthens and unifies the Massachusetts law with federal regulations.

Action: Signed a bill providing for state board to regulate the hairdressing industry.

Significance: This board will set up required standards of workmanship.

Action: Signed the uniform aeronautical code.

Significance: Under this measure Massachusetts air laws are made uniform with federal regulations.

The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill establishing a 48-hour week for employees of state institutions.

Significance: Will mean 1900 additional employees, with $1,800,000 a year added salary.

Action: Concurred with the House in referring to a special legislative committee for study the petition for a constitutional amendment to provide biennial sessions of Legislature.

Significance: Opponents of biennial sessions won their fight to delay until next year final action on the petition. By then, they hope to obtain sufficient majority to defeat the measure.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a resolve providing for a study by a special commission of the sliding scale system of gas and electricity rate making.

Significance: Far from the measure Governor Curley requested. Only $5000 is provided. The Governor asked for $100,000. Nor will the commission be allowed to determine the fair valuation of utility property, as the Governor had requested.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure, passed by the House, eliminating the guest clause from the compulsory automobile insurance law.

Significance: A remnant of the Governor's original insurance reducing plan, this measure will cut insurance costs 8 per cent.

Action: Referred to the next annual session a bill to license the game of bagatelle.

Significance: Kills for this year this measure which opponents claim would start gambling among children.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a measure providing for codification, revision and amendment of Boston's building laws.

Significance: The measure is the result of five years' work by experts to modernize the Boston building laws.

Action: Ordered to a third reading the bill establishing a state planning board.

Significance: Massachusetts is one of the few states which have not setting up boards to guide state economic development.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill placing Morris Plan establishments under supervision of the bank commissioner.

Significance: This action gives the Morris Plan organizations standing as banks, increases their prestige, and allows greater leeway in loan making.

Action: Passed to be engrossed with House a bill, requiring the removal of first-degree murderers to State Prison within a week after conviction.

Significance: Provides safer confinement of prisoners, and takes expense load off county shoulders.

Action: Accepted with the House an adverse committee report on a bill to reduce from $65,000,000 to $50,000,000 the amount the Metropolitan District Commission may spend on the Swift-Ware River water supply project.

Significance: The measure the result of the rumors of excessive land damage profits. Its defeat means the giant project may continue unhampered.

Action: Accepted with House, adverse report on Governor Curley's proposal for 100 additional motor vehicle inspectors to chase up all motor accidents.

Significance: Would have cost $400,000 a year and opponents claim would not have procided for full investigations, nor helped to reduce insurance costs, as was the aim.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill prohibiting justices, associate justices, clerks and assistant clerks from practicing as attorneys on the criminal side in any Massachusetts district court and from practicing on civil side in their own courts.

Significance: Previously killed by Legislature but revived by Governor's message. A catch in the measure provides that it is not operative until Jan. 1, 1937. If this section stays in, Governor Curley will not be able to make the many judicial appointments expected to open up.

Action: Ordered to third reading the unemployment insurance bill.

Significance: Benefits under the employer-employee contributed fund would start in 1939.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill, passed by the Senate, closing loopholes in the racing law and extending horse racing days from 70 to 90. House amendments send the bill back to the Senate.

Significance: This measure clears up several legal points over location of tracks and makes way for a second horse track in the State.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill levying a 50 per cent tax on profits made on Government land takings, made within a year after a person buys the land.

Significance: The Governor recommended a 75 per cent tax. The theory is that this measure will make unprofitable land speculation engendered by advance tips on land takings.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure restricting erection of building and advertising signs along the new Concord Turnpike.

Significance: Through this measure the pike's scenic beauty and safety will be preserved.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a resolve for a recess commission study of the old-age pension bill reducing the eligibility age from 70 to 65.

Significance: Substituted for the pension bill, which it is figured would cost the state $5,000,000 more annually.

Joint Ways and Means Committee

Action: Reported favorably a bill providing a $20,800,000 bond issue for a Massachusetts public works program.

Significance: The Governor asked for a $35,000,000 bond issue. But with this amount, it is expected that $27,000,000 in federal grants will be obtained. A real battle is expected on the measures.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Ortez Trio	Baseball game	Sports news
5:15	Children's Corner	"15 Minutes Fun"	Baseball school	Sea Breeze Strings
5:30	Temple of Song: A-	Austin Wylie and	Organ; contralto,	Hits and Encores:
5:45	Cappella Choir	his orchestra	baritone soloists	talks; records
6:00	Evening Journal	"Evening Tattler"	News Service	Sports reports by
6:15	Bavarian Orchestra	Features; news	Features; music	Thomas B. George
6:30	News; features	Musical Turns	Minute Men talk	Allen Leafer and
6:45	E. MacHugh, songs	"Merry Macs"	Dramatic sketch	his orchestra
7:00	World in Review	"Art of Living"	"Musical Album"	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	"The Jamboree"	Sports comment	News talk
7:30	"Frank and Phil"	Organist	Johnny Hamp and	String ensemble
7:45	McGoogle Family	Sports Review	his orchestra	Fisher's Orchestra
8:00	"Operatic Gems"; so-	"The Hit Parade";	Merry-Go-Round	Modern Minstrels;
8:15	loists; orchestra	Lennie Hayton's	Dance orchestra	Bert Swor and
8:30	Goldman Band Con-	Orchestra and	New York Philhar-	Lou Lubin; orch.
8:45	cert, Edwin Franko	vocal soloists	monic - Symphony	Kaltenborn talk
9:00	Goldman, conductor,	"O Men," authen-	Orchestra concert	Concert Hall: Sid-
9:15	from Central Park	tic dramatic sk.	from Lewisohn	ney Smith; orch.
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jolson;	Stadium, Jose	Paige's Orchestra
9:45	program from Chi-	Henry Hull;	Iturbi, conductor	News Service
10:00	cago: soloists and	Willie Howard;	and pianist	"Fiesta": program
10:15	specialties	Irene Taylor	Stadium concert	from Canada
10:30	Carefree Carnival:	"Summer Follies":	Studio speaker	Jan Garber and
10:45	popular variety	soloists; orchestra	Spotlight Revue	his orchestra
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	Spanish revue	Sign off	Fisher's Orchestra.	Dornberger's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his		Claude Hopkins &	Wayne King's Or.
11:45	dance orchestra		his orchestra	Weeks's Orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	String quartet	Marimba band	Salon orchestra	Morning service of
11:00	News; vocalist	Services from St.	"Reflections": con-	Tremont Temple
11:15	Tony Wons	Paul's Cathedral,	cert orchestra	Baptist Church;
11:30	Weather; musicale	Boston; sermon,	Salt Lake City	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Noon Journal	Rev. E. T. Sulli-	Tabernacle Cho-	soloist; organ
12:00	Opportunity Matinee:	van; choir	rus and organ re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra	Musical Turns	cital	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Along Melody	Gypsy music
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Lane": recording	News from London
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus	gypsy music	with speakers,	from network
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr-	'Words and Music':	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Sockman; music	soloists; organ	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Your English"	"Bible Drama":	Johnny Augustine	ERA Concert Band
2:15	Harpist	'Samson, Delilah'	and his orchestra	program
2:30	NBC Light Opera Co.:	Chautauqua Sym-	Hawaiian music	Readings
2:45	Gilbert - Sullivan's	phony Orchestra,	News Service	Upton Sinclair, talk
3:00	"Ruddigore"; San-	Albert Stoessel,	Symphonic Hour:	"Divertissement";
3:15	ford's Orch.; soloists	director; pianist.	symphony orches-	recorded program
3:30	National Vespers:	Don Marlo, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	Organ recital;
3:45	speaker; quartet	music; speaker	low, conductor	vocal soloist
4:00	National Music Camp	Deep River Orch.;	St. Louis Parade:	ERA Civic Theater
4:15	Summer Concert f'm	vocal soloists	vocal soloists and	Orchestra
4:30	Interlochen, Mich.;	"The Wise Men",	Al Roth's dance	"Tune Time"
4:45	band and orchestra.	NBC vocalist	orchestra	"Scout Jamboree"
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Rhythm Symph'y:	"Song Pictures":	"Melodians"; solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	De Wolf Hopper.	Terry O'Toole	ists; orchestra
5:30	O. Mazzuch, 'cellist	Dream Drama	"Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Becker dog story	NBC recital	Moments": rec-	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York	String quintet	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	"Continental Vari-	Organ recital	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	eties": popular	'Musical Moments'	Voice of Experience
7:00	Lanny Ross's State	"K-7," secret serv-	Vivian Della Chi-	Evening service
7:15	Fair Concert	ice sketch	esa; concert orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Voice of the People:	Garden talk	Summer Serenade:	ple Baptist
7:45	sidewalk interviews.	News; report	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight':	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	soloist; orchestra.	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Comedy; soloists;	Bandbox Revue:
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	quartet; orchestra	popular music
9:00	Charles Previn and	Rakov's Music and	"America's Hour":	Sanders's Orch.
9:15	concert orchestra	popular soloists	dramatizations &	News
9:30	Cornelia O. Skinner	American Album	orchestra	Horace Heidt's
9:45	Tenor solos	of Familiar Music		Orchestra
10:00	"Sunday Evening at	"Uncle Charlie's	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's"	Tent Show": so-	Amateur Night	his orchestra
10:30	"Road to Yesterday";	loists, players and	from open - air	Bendy Venuta
10:45	Todd's Orchestra	orchestra	ballroom	Political Opinions

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game, reported by Fred Hoey.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "Chopin."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Wonderland": musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, "Amos 'n' Andy," serial dramatic sketch.
8:00 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "One-Night Stands With Pick and Pat"; minstrel show.
8:30 WBZ, "American Adventure," with Stanley High; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:30 WNAC, "St. Louis Blues"; soloists; orchestra, from St. Louis.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Max Baer in "Lucky Smith"; sketch and music.

Easily Wellesley Puts World's Questions, Replies Not So Ready

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 20—"What is the best method for redistributing wealth in a capitalistic system? Will someone undertake to answer that question in a sentence or two?"

With this vast query, the final session of Wellesley's Summer Institute for Social Progress got under way this morning, a final informal faculty panel at which members of the institute faculty were really supposed to speak what was in their heart on the questions of the day.

Undertaking to answer the above question "in a sentence or two," Dr. Caroline Ware, Vassar professor, declared that a tax on those who have, for the benefit of those who have not, would be one answer, but she did not commit herself as to its merits.

Other questions followed: Is the machine age a good thing for America's cultural growth? Is it stunting America's character?

These questions brought out defenders and attackers of the machine age. Dr. Phillips Bradley declared he thought people working inside factories, in bad light and air, didn't get the same contact with "old mother nature" as those on the farm.

"But what about leisure hours and the opportunity in that time to work and play in the sun," someone from the audience asked.

"And," said Dr. Caroline Ware, "if we scrap machines we lose a great force for culture. Won't the machines be to our civilization what the slaves were to the Greeks?"

Said Dr. Max Lerner, faculty head, "The machine is a very good thing. I don't consider toil, merely as such, anything that liberates or ennobles man."

Two New Parties Seen

Thus went on the discussion, turning now to ways and means of forming a third party in America, now to methods of preserving democratic freedom of speech for the nation.

Dr. Lerner foresaw the possible emergence of two new parties in America, with no third party group at all. Pointing to the Liberal party's partial demise in England in its union with the Conservatives, he said that in America there may someday be only the Conservative party and a Labor Party.

The discussion then turned to problems of education for adults. Said one of the faculty: "The question is not, do we need adult education in the United States? We are getting it now. The question is, what sort are we getting? Our radio speakers of the Huey Long and Father Coughlin type are educating American adults in economics, banking, and the like, but is it the sort of thorough and rational education that they should have?"

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Outlook for week beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Local thunder showers first part of week, then generally fair except for showers about Saturday; temperature above normal Monday and Tuesday. Cooler middle of week and warmer at end.

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; occasional afternoon thunder showers are probable; gentle to moderate variable winds, becoming south to southwest.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Sunday, except local thunder showers Sunday afternoon.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Local thunder showers are probable tonight and Sunday in north portion. Generally fair tonight and local thunder showers in south portion; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming south or southwest and increasing Sunday; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday, probably local thunder showers Sunday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	91	Minneapolis	76	96
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	76	98	New York	74	90
Denver	66	84	Norfolk, Va.	78	90
Helena, Mont.	58	90	Philadelphia	76	90
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	74	108
Kansas City	76	92	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	78	96
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—8 a. m. July 20.
B—Maximum July 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:24 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday 3:46 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:56 p. m.

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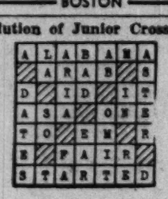
Solution of Junior Crossword



The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

spondent to post a bond of from 5000 to 50,000 pesos (equivalent to from $1470 to $14,700) which may be forfeited if they "violate regulations or give false information contrary to moral or public order tending to perturb opinion or to bring discredit to the country."

The decree gives the Ministry of the Interior wide powers to close the offices of news associations or correspondents. Once closed the office of a correspondent can only be reopened after the lapse of a year.

The decree does not apply a censorship, but copies of all cables, telegrams and mail articles sent and received must be maintained in a registered file, available to government inspectors.

Rally—G. O. P. Leaders Guests of Hoover

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Disclosures that a number of prominent Republicans would be week-end guests of former President Hoover brought speculation today whether the gathering had any political significance.

The guest list includes Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland and Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher. Both have been mentioned as possible Republican presidential candidates in 1936. Two others prominent in the Republican Party—former War Secretary Patrick J. Hurley and former United States Solicitor General James M. Beck—also were expected.

Tariff War—Japanese Tax Hits Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A trade war with Japan appeared in prospect today, as a Japanese 50 per cent surtax on Canadian goods went into effect and the Canadian Government appeared unwilling to compromise. Thus Canada for the moment prefers to remain allied with Great Britain and all the dominions except Australia, in a common front to meet Japanese commercial aggression. Sentiment may change, however, as the tax pinches.

Japan imposed the surtax stating that heavy discrimination had been invoked by Canada against Japanese goods. In view of the fact that Japan buys far more Canadian wheat and other products in Canada than it sells there, Japan was seen to be in a strong bargaining position.

Canada feels the impact: Page 1.

Coal—Negotiations on Wages Postponed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Negotiations on new wage and hour contracts for the Appalahcian soft coal fields will not be resumed until July 25, it was announced today.

Centennial—Stamp for Michigan's Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A special issue of three-cent stamps marking the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Michigan's statehood was authorized by Postmaster General Farley today. The centennial will be celebrated Nov. 1.

Reich Radicals—Regaining Ascendency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A swing of the pendulum away from capitalist and army conservatism, and toward the radical laborite and strongly racial wing of the National Socialist Party, is observed here. Recent anti-Semite disorders, appointment of an admitted opponent of the Jews as head of Berlin's police, the anti-Roman Catholic decree of General Göring, recent speeches favoring the demand of labor for higher wages, strenuous efforts to curb rising prices—all add up to a wave of radical measures.

For months, the center of party gravity had swung toward the temperate and not strongly racial elements of army and big business. But the pressure of economic difficulties created labor unrest. Thus the present flurry on the extremist wing of the party is thought to be partly directed at diverting and appeasing the rank and file.

Measures against the ex-servicemen's Stahlhelm, Page 1.

Athens—Tsaldaris Reshuffles Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—With virtually all admitted partisans of either republic or monarchy removed from the Greek Cabinet, and neutral ministers in their places today, a demand grew tnat the plebiscite on the question of republic versus restoration be advanced to a nearer date. Rumors of Royalist plots and counterplots had Greece on edge, and it was felt that the sooner the air is cleared by popular vote, the better.

Royalists gain prestige: Page 5.

Paris Riots—Government in Firm Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The "safety valve" demonstration of civil servants and workers against the economy decrees was over today, with general congratulations over the way it was handled by police and Mobile Guards.

Approximately 1000 persons were reported arrested, but no serious incident marred the demonstrations. Though massed state employees and unionists shouted slogans, sang the Communist Internationale, pulled and hauled at the police lines, the police at no time provoked the crowd with violence.

Today, these groups that ardently desire increased government control of labor were meditating more quietly that a government does not always increase salaries.

One Year of Closed Season For Migrating Birds Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—The National Association of Audubon Societies has sent an appeal to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, urging him to recommend to the President the issuance of an Executive Order closing the shooting season this year on migratory waterfowl, it was announced today.

"The plight of ducks, due to legal hunting, commercialization, drought, drainage and other causes, is generally conceded," the societies say in their letter to Mr. Wallace. "In our asking for a one-year closing, we are fully supported by a host of sportsmen, conservationists and their organizations throughout the United States."

The letter recalls that the societies presented to the President two weeks ago petitions by 263,550 persons in the Upper Mississippi Valley States advocating a one-year closed season on migratory waterfowl this year.

"We heartily favor continuance of the restoration-of-breeding-ground program which the Biological Survey has been so admirably executing throughout the past year," the letter continues. "It will, however, serve no useful purpose unless there be ducks left to occupy the reclaimed areas.

"We are just as anxious as Mr. [Jay N. "Ding"] Darling to eliminate permanently the abuses in duck hunting. . . . We highly commend him for his conclusion to eliminate all these practices. We see no reason why this cannot be done coincidentally with a one-year closing. . . .

"Mr. Darling's tentative regulations aim only at a net restoration of a few million birds per annum. This, in our judgment, is wholly inadequate as an emergency fund to meet future drought years.

"The continuance of the shooting privilege, as regards migratory waterfowl in 1935, would seem to us wholly inconsistent with the principles of the New Deal of the existing Federal Administration. An open season would constitute, in our opinion, a yielding to the cries of that small minority willing to further deplete the existing remnant of a great natural resource belonging to the people as a whole."

New Pennsylvania Rum Law Effective, Eases Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 20—Pennsylvania's new liquor control law is effective today following signature by Gov. George H. Earle yesterday.

The act permits stand-up drinking at bars in places where food is served and eliminates one-man clubs to sell beer and liquor on Sundays, strengthens the enforcement powers of the liquor control board, brings alcohol under the board's jurisdiction, tightens regulation of imported beer and gives enforcement officers additional powers to fight bootleggers.

Dealers continue to be licensed by county treasurers at fees from $100 to $300, according to the population of the community. Under the old law the fees were from $75 to $300.

Clubs will be permitted to operate bars and will be allowed to sell every day, including Sundays and election days, without restrictions as to hours. Others holding licenses are prohibited from selling between Saturday midnight and 7 a. m. the following Monday.

Retailers, other than clubs, will not be permitted to conduct dancing, floor shows or other form of amusement without a permit from the control board. This permit will cost $25.

Revocation of retail licenses is up to the Quarter Sessions court, as under the old law, with the additional provision that the board may start the revocation proceedings. Revocation power of all other licenses is vested in the liquor control board. In either case appeal to the Superior Court is allowed. Under the old law the decision of the Quarter Session Court was final.

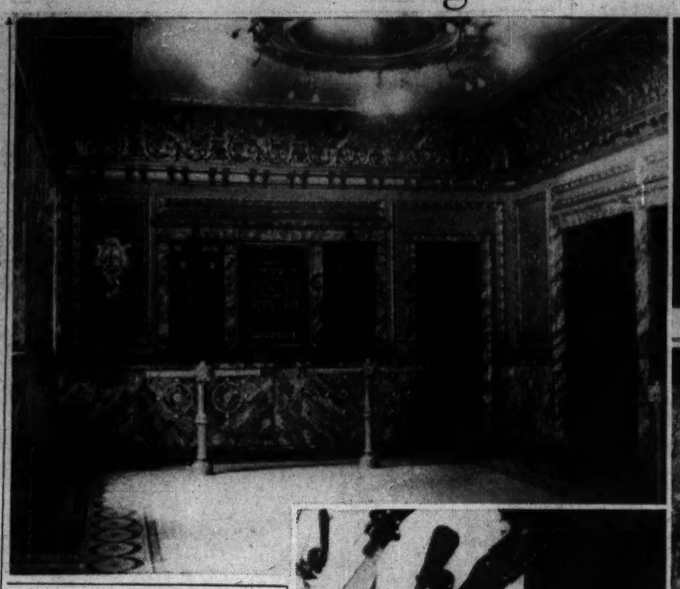
All the Way to Moscow For Canceled Courses

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP)—Left Idle when their courses in Moscow University were canceled, 200 American summer students today became tourists.

Even the minority faction, which remains dissatisfied with the official explanation that a shortage of teachers caused the cancellation, is going to look around. Russian-speaking guides are provided, giving the disconcerted students the best possible substitute for the courses they missed.

Old Hollis Theater Rings Down Final Curtain

Last Boston playhouse of the best in the old tradition is soon to be a memory. Modern needs call for an up-to-date building on the site and the old bows to the new.



Right: © Burr McIntosh. Others by a Staff Photographer

"Lights Out".

Upper Left: Lobby of the Hollis Theater in Boston. Upper Right: Maxine Elliott as Portia in 'The Merchant of Venice.' Bottom: Backstage Switchboard Has Illumined Many a World-Famous Player.

Boston's old Hollis Street Theater—last playhouse in Boston of the best of the old tradition—is soon to fall beneath the wrecker's heavy hammers. Change as typified in the rise of motion picture entertainment has brought to an end the theater which has conspicuously served this city for half a century.

Executors of the estate of Robert B. Brigham have decided to raze the structure and build a new and more profitable one, it has just been learned.

The Hollis Street Theater has a pleasantly remembered past. It was opened on Nov. 9, 1885 with Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado."

Down Hollis Street on that crisp autmun evening, an imposing procession of fashionable carriages moved and left the brilliantly gowned women and their escorts. There was an air of excitement about the narrow little street, for this was no ordinary occasion.

A Gala Occasion

It was, indeed, the opening of Boston's newest theater—The Hollis Street Theater, announced the boldly embossed letters over the doorway.

Inside the auditorium, the red plush and gold trimmings, the rich cherry wood, the heavy carpets, the designs made up of cupids, flowers and fruits, the ivory and gold finish on the gallery fronts—everything was the last word in theater decoration.

Finally, as a hush fell over the audience, the curtain slowly rose. Nathaniel Child stepped on to the apron and delivered a dedicatory poem which he had written for the occasion. And as the applause died away, the orchestra broke into the overture of an operetta as popular today as it was in 1885, "The Mikado."

Mansfield Plays Ko-Ko

That night Richard Mansfield, dry goods clerk and amateur thespian, started his successful performance as Ko-Ko—a career that was to make him a leader in the American theater of the nineties in tragic and romantic roles.

So the Hollis took its place with the Boston, the Globe, and the Museum. It was smaller than the others but was more modern, the Museum having been built in 1841, the Boston in 1854 and the Globe in 1867.

But before long, the Hollis had assumed its place as one of the major entertainment houses of the city and even of the country as a whole. As the years passed, the fashionable young ladies who had seen the theater throw its doors open, witnessed such famous players as Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Forbes Robertson and Sarah Bernhardt.

When Hamlets Were Hamlets

Those were the days when you compared the Hamlet of one actor with that of another. Those were the days of Joe Jefferson's Rip van Winkle, of the elder Sothern's Lord Dundreary, of Julia Marlowe, John Drew, the Churchills, E. H. Sothern and scores of others.

Some of them have remained in the theater throughout its entire rise and fall. The Barrymores, Margaret Anglin and Maude Adams are among the few actors and actresses still prominent on the stage, whose fame was closely allied with that of the old Hollis.

The Hollis is one of the last of the old Boston theaters. The Bijou, alone, still remains, now used as a picture theater. In 1882 the Bijou was a home for light opera, the first Boston playhouse to be lighted by electricity. With the Hollis, therefore, a tradition passes.

Means Little Today

Perhaps it will not be missed by the modern generation, many of whom understand little of the meaning of the "theater" which their elders cherished. But those who still believe that nothing can quite replace the legitimate drama may feel a little sad that the venerable Hollis is going forever. Twenty years ago 11 Boston playhouses were offering legitimate plays simultaneously—the Hollis, the new Globe, the Colonial, the Boston, the Park, the Tremont, the Plymouth, the Cort, the Wilbur, the Shubert, the Majestic, and generally it was the Hollis that drew the finest first night gathering. During the past four years the Hollis has housed only occasional attractions.

More Petrified Wood Yields Gold in Nevada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLON, Nev.—Edward Nugent, one of the discoverers of the petrified wood containing gold in Lodi Valley near here, said that in driving a tunnel at a depth of 35 feet, a piece of a log was struck that contained high gold values. The log, he said, was about three feet long and about five inches thick and it seemed to pan as good as that on the surface, which ran $640 a ton.

"We are saving much of the petrified wood that is rich in gold for specimens," said Mr. Nugent, "as a good many visitors like to see it in its original state."

Northwest Lumber Strike Continues in Muddle

SEATTLE, Wash., July 20 (AP)—New violence mingled with added employment and voiced hopes for settlement in the Pacific Northwest lumber strike muddle today.

There was increased bitterness between strike pickets and National Guard troops on duty at Hoquiam on Grays Harbor where five persons were injured and one was arrested in rioting last night. At Portland, Ore., however, the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union agreed to accept, with one variation, an offer of mill operators which would increase wages and permit collective bargaining. The workers insisted that non-union men be discharged from three plants where they had been employed, promising compliance would return 1000 men to work immediately.

Gold Experts Agree on Need For Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., July 19—Leading figures in the Washington battle for and against the revaluation of the dollar, presented their views yesterday and today to the American Institute of Co-operation, in session here. All agreed on the need for a standard, but not on what it should be.

Dr. George Warren, chief monetary advisor to the Treasury during the revaluation, re-stated the theory on which it was based. Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, who resigned as advisor, and Prof. James Harvey Rogers, Yale economist, upheld the advantages of the gold standard.

Declaring that the fixed gold standard is "too crude a measure of value for modern society," Dr. Warren asserted that "a reasonably stable measure of value is not merely a matter of justice, it appears to be essential for the maintenance of democracy."

Dr. Warren, who is head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management at Cornell University, went on to acknowledge that the gold standard "places limits on the range of fluctuation in the value of the currency under it," he declared that these limits were not adequate. He argued instead for a managed currency kept stable in terms of purchasing power through management of the price of gold.

"Calm After Storm"

Dr. Warren admitted that there had been comparative stability in gold-using countries for over a year, but this, he said, was due to the fact that gold had been relatively stable in value. He added, however, that "we cannot expect such stability to continue. After the most violent storm in history, we could not expect the ocean to become suddenly quiet.

If all countries would adopt standards providing relative stability in value, Dr. Warren stated, exchange rates would become fairly stable also. In proof of this he pointed to the experience of the sterling group since 1931.

"The primary reason why France is struggling so hard and risking revolution or dictatorship in order to maintain the gold standard," he said, "is because it does prevent wild inflation."

All over the world, he continued, "violent fluctuations in the value of money caused a breakdown not only in the financial structure, but in distribution and hence in production, and resulted in blind movements in many countries to substitute dictatorships for democracies and communistic systems of production in place of competitive enterprise."

Dr. Warren predicted a marked rise in commodity prices "after recovery occurs."

"Presumably," he said, "gold will lose considerable of its present excessive value and prices in gold are likely ultimately to rise to about prewar level." Commodity prices would in this case, he declared, probably rise as much above the prewar level as the gold price has been raised, or approximately 69 per cent.

"Many persons would like" said Dr. Warren "to do away with the competitive system for the things they sell, but most of us wish it to operate on all the things which we buy. Any group limited to those who produce a single product, or a committee representing such a group, is likely to vote out the competitive system for its product if given a chance to do so. If every such minority were permitted such control the competitive system would be eliminated.

"One price level is as good as another after society is adjusted to it. A doubling of the price level causes the kind of troubles that occurred from 1915 to 1920. A drastic decline in prices causes the kind of troubles that occurred following 1818, 1873 and 1929. Recent experiences indicate that it is impossible for the modern world to cut its price level in half. The credit structure is so important and so many prices are resistant to decline that such a deflation cannot be carried through. Such an effort results in dictatorships or monetary changes.

"The resistant prices move upward more easily than downward. It is easier to double wages than to cut them in half. It is easy to double indebtedness, but to reduce the debt structure by one-half results in financial paralysis and wrecks the banking structure.

Dr. Warren's address followed a plea for an early return to a fixed gold standard by James D. Mooney, president of the Manufacturers Export Association.

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, who resigned as economic adviser to the Treasury in 1933, largely because of disagreement with the theories supported by Dr. Warren, also spoke in favor of a return to the same standard. There would have been more progress, he declared, "if the dollar had not been devalued.

Prof. James Harvey Rogers, Yale economist, who also served as economic advisor to the Treasury duringing the gold price-fixing, asserted that devaluation had had a disturbing influence on world finances.

Jerome Barnum, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, condemned the Agricultural Adjustment Act as a "tax upon the working man and woman of this country, the wage earner, for the very necessities of life—food, shelter and clothing."

He praised the former's co-operative movement as being a more practical method of obtaining farm relief than any of the plans of the Federal Government.

Quoddy Housing Plan Stayed by High Prices

EASTPORT, Maine, July 20 (AP)—Condemnation proceedings for land needed in construction of the Quoddy project appeared imminent today as Major Philip B. Fleming, engineer in charge of construction, charged landowners with asking exorbitant prices.

Because the Government has been unable either to buy or lease at what the Major considers a fair price, work on the model village of workers' homes ceased yesterday, and Major Fleming gave orders to hire no more workers until the land problem has been settled.

Major Fleming said land was being held at figures as high as $4000 an acre; that he had been refused offers 20 times the assessed valuation of land; and that Eastport might lose the housing program altogether unless agreeable terms can be reached. He said he had been instructed to institute condemnation proceedings by Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, engineers corps chief.

What's Going On In the Arts

Museum Series: Item 4

FOR the next week there will be hung in the Stone Room, as the fourth exhibit in a series especially selected from the Museum Collection, and displayed separately, the portrait of Fray Felix Hortensio Palavicino by El Greco. It may be said with justification that this is one of the finest possessions of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

El Greco's name has figured among the masters only within recent years; hitherto he was considered an obscure painter, eccentric and second rate. That he rouses controversies is obvious from the many heated arguments which have been undertaken by connoisseurs; some giving high estimate to El Greco's idiosyncrasies; others finding them the mock display of a charlatan. El Greco lived in an environment which was racked with hatred, wretchedness and discord. The earthly and lofty were confused, mysticism provided an escape. As a foreigner, he was born on the Island of Crete; he came to Spain, regarding the weird practices and unbalanced emotional life of the natives with an objective eye. Better than any native did he convey to canvas the disillusion, the fear, the hunger, and weariness. He lived in the sixteenth century when painting had become complex in its forms, theatrical in method, and exaggerated in every emotional quality expressed. El Greco outdid the painters of the baroque. He strained their methods, until something original resulted. He elongated forms, shrunk faces, cast a macabre pallor upon features. He distilled lights and shadows until they seemed to be substanceless, mere vapors, emanations which produced a curious, dreamlike image. Even his colors were odd, sage greens, sea blues, cobweb grays, purplish reds.

The portrait of the Friar in the Boston Museum collection seems more substantial than El Greco's compositions. When he painted known people, he did give them a vestige of solidity, their costumes and hair and flesh do, to a degree, resemble the model. However, on the whole, the portrait is accepted more as a representation of character, an evocation of personality, than an outward image. We know more about the Friar's sensitive nature, his deep, searching, poetic inner life, than we do about the shape of his ears. There is something evasive, unmeasurable, impalpable about the details, when we undertake to subject them to analysis.

This is an extraordinary portrait in which tangible factors are noticed only in so far as they serve as a bridge of access to the traits of the model. It is an emotional, a mental portrait, and the greater because it does not depend upon textural perfection, and a catalogue of visible details. The hands are among the finest we have ever seen in all portraiture extant.

It is interesting to note that artists and connoisseurs on visiting the Museum aim directly for the Friar's portrait. They find it difficult to leave it. It holds the absorbed interest of both craftsman and layman.

D. A.

British Armaments Appeal Puts 'Being Before Well-Being'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Being comes before well-being and therefore security must be assured before unemployment can be effectively tackled. This was the main point made in an address recently by Sir Edward Grigg one of the more constructive of the younger British Parliamentary supporters of Mr. Stanley Baldwin. If Britain wished for peace, Sir Edward continued, it must both have adequate defences and pledge them in advance against any aggressor who threatened to involve western Europe in war.

Britain could expect nothing from pooled security, Sir Edward also said, unless its own contribution to the pool were equal to its wealth and its risk.

Britain was ignorantly warmongering, Sir Edward concluded, when it allowed its own forces to sink to their present negligible point. Now that it had decided to reverse that process there was not a lover of peace in Europe but rejoiced that Britain had at last emerged upon the firm path of wisdom out of a cloud of unsubstantial obsession.

Transmission Line From Boulder Dam Nears Completion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Dependability" and "economy" are two words which engineers use frequently in describing the 270-mile transmission line that is to carry vast supplies of electricity into southern California upon the completion of power plants at Boulder Dam.

Fast approaching completion, the transmission system was designed to carry energy cheaply. This was necessary in order to compete with steam power on the Pacific coast.

The power will be transmitted at a pressure of 287,000 volts, said to be the highest commercial operating voltage in the world.

Since Boulder Dam will be the principal source of power for Los Angeles during many years to come, reliability was stressed.

Special devices—the fruit of long research in western laboratories—have been provided to reduce the risk of broken service. Again, the system has been strengthened against breaking under any unusual strain caused by wind, ice, and sudden floods, it is said.

Most of the 270 mile route is across a bleak desert where clouds of alkaline dust drift about, and the transmission apparatus was designed to shed deposits of this material. Otherwise, insulation might lose its effectiveness with consequent loss of power, engineers explained.

Lightning and the surging torrents that sometimes follow desert storms are two other dangers that have been guarded against. The line steps warily about watercourses, and carries overhead "lightning rods" to ward off bolts from the sky. These are connected with ground wires, and have an estimated insulation value of 3,000,000 volts.

The line has been divided into three segments, each 90 miles long. Two circuits will be operated. Provision has been made for the erection of a third circuit should it be required in the future.

Power will be received at five stations in southern California, and then distributed to the municipal systems.

Funds for the erection of this new link in developing the Pacific southwest were secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This agency advanced $22,800,000 for the project, and the loan, with interest, is to be repaid out of power sales.

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President Asks Needs For Relief in Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—President Roosevelt has initiated studies of the extent of work relief spending that will be necessary in the next fiscal year, still 11½ months away. At the same time, Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, announces that direct or dole relief from federal sources will end on Nov. 1, when a substantial proportion of employables are expected to be on work relief.

Upon the bare announcement, made last night that the President had discussed relief spending for 1936 with Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Hopkins, the conclusion was immediately drawn that the new dealers anticipate a vast continuance of unemployment. Such an interpretation is not quite justified.

Morgenthau Sought Estimate

Secretary Morgenthau had requested some idea of the relief expenditures which are expected for 1936, and the White House conference was arranged. Elaborate studies must be undertaken before any figures can be derived or plans made.

Everything depends upon the state of private business; upon the prospects when the budget is actually drafted in November and December; upon the outlook when Congress is asked to act upon the appropriation in late winter or spring of 1936, and upon actual business conditions as the new fiscal year opens.

These items are all entirely problematical.

Hopkins Is One Bright Hope

The one tangible element in the picture is Mr. Hopkins' commitment to take the Federal Government out of direct relief by Nov. 1. If this promise is kept, it will have a vast effect upon the national problem. But it is actually contingent upon effectiveness of the Administration's plans to put 3,500,000 employable men and women at work in the meantime.

Thus far, since July 1, when the fiscal year began—and it was preceded by months of extemporization at the task of providing work projects—only 15,000 people are on the work rolls. The CCC, authorized to double from its former 300,000, has risen by 88,000 and recruiting has become difficult within present age limits and against the competition of relief pay at home.

Nov. 1 Is Fateful Date

However, Mr. Hopkins was able to claim 403,000 persons at work under the new program, including CCC, and estimated 875,000 would be working by Aug. 15. Thereafter, the goal is 3,500,000 by Nov. 1. Upon that date, over 1,500,000 "unemployables" will be turned back to the states.

If unemployment is roughly assessed at 10,000,000, that leaves nearly 5,000,000 persons to be absorbed by private industry, by indirect expenditures under work relief, or thrown upon their own resources or their communities. Whether, with winter coming and an election year ahead, the Administration will be able to withstand pressure from this group is uncertain. But at the present moment not many over 5,000,000 are estimated to be on relief.

End of Dole Means Much

The turning point in the national relief problem should be the final departure of the Federal Government from the field of direct dole payments, announced for Nov. 1. It is this direct federal relief which creates most difficulty in the communities, which is held responsible for the unobtainability of labor in many places, and which tends to produce a mendicant class. If all of Uncle Sam's relief money after Nov. 1 goes to people who are actually working for it, conditions should change for the better.

Against this somewhat optimistic picture are to be set those authorities who anticipate that in an election year the clamor to get on relief rolls will be irresistible, that recovery will have proceeded at best at a slow pace, and that next year's budget may be laden with almost as great a relief burden as this year.

White House Helped Little

But yesterday's White House conference gave little support to this view. The meeting, it was officially stated, was simply "to draw up a plan for a survey" which which in November and December the Treasury and the President may know how much money for which to ask.

The current $4,000,000,000 for work relief cannot be spent after June 30, next, and its expenditure is already going very slowly. Projects calling for much labor and little material have necessarily been favored, and while they put more workmen on the job itself, they do little indirectly in the heavy industries and among other suppliers. What is gained on one hand is lost on the other.

Easier Going Expected

But, however slowly things are going now, there is a likelihood that projects will be sorted out by autumn, and that when the greatest unemployment need arises both private industry and the Work Relief Administration will be pulling in the same direction to take up the unemployment slack.

The position in early winter should therefore be easier than since the early days of the depression, and if direct federal relief is entirely at an end, the social consequences are expected to be similarly improved.

As in the whole relief program, however, reservations are required. So many plans in the past have gone astray that not until Nov. 1 arrives, and direct Federal dole payments actually stop, can conclusions be drawn.

Business Women Call For Economic Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

14 votes defeated Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., running for her third term.

The other new officers are Miss Earlene White of Washington, first vice-president; Mrs. Cunningham, second vice-president; Miss Amy Lewellen of Pullman, Wash., third vice-president; Mrs. Verna Dearmond of Tulsa, Okla., recording secretary; Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York City, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. Pearl Warwick of Champaign, Ill., treasurer.

Mrs. Bowman was made honorary president.

Budget Is Voted

The convention defeated a proposed amendment to the by-laws which would have taken the executive secretary off the executive committee and the board of directors and allocated an estimated budget for the coming year of $138,000. It decided to give to any state where only one club exists the right to call itself a federation and to be represented at the national conventions. This will affect Rhode Island, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska.

Today the delegates are spending in Victoria as the guests of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women, a luncheon being given in their honor at the Empress Hotel.

Washington, Atlantic City, Kansas City and Cleveland are contending for the 1937 convention with Cleveland asking for the one in 1939 in the event of losing out for the next meeting. No decision will be made until a committee has investigated the existing facilities.

Boston and Bangor Air Mail Announced

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont was notified by the Post Office Department yesterday air mail service would be inaugurated Tuesday between Boston and Bangor.

Stops will be made at Manchester and Concord, N. H., and White River and Montpelier, Vt. Formerly, when air mail was provided over that route, there was no stop at Montpelier because of the lack of an airport. One trip will be made each way daily.

Labor Party Favored

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 (AP)—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers' convention adopted a resolution July 18 favoring formation of a labor party that would consolidate all labor and liberal elements. The major issue of the convention—a strike threat—was not decided.

Tax Muddling Found Costly To Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 20—Acute taxation problems now demanding immediate solution require that a balanced plan be devised between federal, state and local taxing units, according to Dr. James W. Martin, research director of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, a non-partisan governmental organization here.

Each unit of government which at the present time is overlapping other units in the collection of gasoline, liquor and tobacco, and personal and corporate income taxes, must decide on its own sphere of taxation and leave the other fields free to other units, Dr. Martin told a public audience at the University of Chicago recently.

Might Split Revenues

Though no one approach to the problem will solve the difficulties, Dr. Martin said he thought the best single solution would be a split between federal and state revenues. The Federal Government might take the tobacco, liquor, and corporate income tax, for instance, and the states might take the gasoline and electrical energy taxes. Personal income tax, he believed should still be divided between the state and federal governments.

Indicating the hopeless tax muddle in many parts of the United States, Dr. Martin mentioned a town in Alabama where a separate gasoline tax of a few cents each was levied by the federal, state, county and municipality totaling about 12 cents for Mr. Consumer to pay. This duplication and overlapping is costly to the automobile driver not only for the part of the tax which goes to the governmental units, but the charges for collecting the tax by four different agencies.

Essential Political Problem

"The taxing problem is essentially political," said Dr. Martin, "and its character may be considerably altered by the trend of business activity in the near future. The most important approach to the problem of securing a balanced revenue program is that of unifying reform efforts heretofore scattered among official agencies at all governmental levels."

"The most important single line of attack on these problems inheres in providing for continuously functioning machinery to investigate, deliberate, and negotiate respecting the issues as they emerge. The problem is a changing one and a solution once developed and applied may not be permanent."

The new Tax Revision Council, established about a month ago, consisting of eight leading United States Treasury and Congressional officials, eight outstanding state officials, and eight prominent local officials, Dr. Martin hopes, will serve as a focal point for all the agencies interested in a balanced program of federal and state taxation.

To get out of the present muddle of conflicting taxation which has arisen from changing economic conditions, Dr. Martin urged several basic rules which he thought must be followed. In the first place, he said, a tax system must be so contrived so that each level of government will secure adequate revenues to pay for maintaining those functions assigned to it. In its final analysis, this means that the revenues of each unit—federal, state, city or county—must be sufficient to finance functions distributed to each.

Less "Easy Money"

"Easy money," a term sometimes attributed when one unit, such as the state, gives money to the county or city, would be less prevalent if some system of "adequacy" were worked out, he said. Then each unit would get its own revenues from its own taxes and pay its own bills, it was explained.

"Suitability" was another basic theory to follow, the tax expert contended. As an example, he pointed to incomes from large corporations which were operating over an indefinite geographic territory. It would be economically and administratively unsuitable to assign the administration of a corporation income tax to a municipal government. It would more appropriately be a function of the Federal Government, he pointed out.

Must Assume Liability

"Independence and responsibility" were urged as a third policy to pursue. "It is extremely important that every governmental unit responsible for spending public money should be politically liable for imposing taxes to finance the functions supported," he declared. "Disregard of this principle means unduly lavish local expenditures. It may be said that federal funds expended locally are an invitation to 'pork barrel' tactics."

These theories of balance should be taken into consideration in remedying any tax system, Dr. Martin declared. "The existing tax situation takes inadequate account of all of them," he continued. "In the fields of selective excises, death taxes, personal and corporate income taxes, and other types of corporation taxes, there are now acute problems demanding solution."

Philosophical Attack

In all of these attempts to settle the conflicting tax question, Dr. Martin pointed to the necessity of developing a philosophy regarding the general subject as a powerful means of attack.

"To solve the problem, several philosophic paths might be followed," he concluded. "We could decide to put the Federal Government in the saddle dictating to State governments which would, in turn, be coerced. Or we could attempt a solution which would leave the States free to do their own taxing.

"A large part of the problem is not technical but of a political nature. We must decide whether we want a strong federal or a strong government by states."

$294,000 for Georgia WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—There has been made available for WPA Georgia projects $294,000, already approved by President Roosevelt, it has been announced.

'The Tent' Meteorite From Greenland Set Up in New Home

Wide World

Rex Johnson, Superintendent of American Museum of Natural History, Bidding It Farewell

No Armed Guards Were Needed in Transporting the Heavy Meteorite and Companion Pieces

The three "precious stones," two of which were brought from Greenland by Admiral Peary, have been placed in the Hayden Planetarium in New York City. The meteorites have a combined value of $10,000,000 as museum specimens. They weigh together 108,000 pounds. The Willamette, which fell near Portland, Ore., 33 years ago, weighs 15½ tons; The Tent, 36½ tons, and The Woman, about 2 tons. The huge black masses are composed of about 90 per cent of iron, and are pitted with deep holes.

Bar's Constitution Defense Is Praised

(Continued from Page 1)

offered and a motion to reject it lost. Mr. Ransom won 209 to 178.

It was the first time in the 58 years' history of the Bar Association that there had been a contest over the presidency.

Rest of Slate Chosen

Other officers elected were: John H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls, S. D., treasurer (re-elected); William P. McCracken Jr., Washington, D. C., secretary (re-elected); J. H. Corbitt, Suffolk, Va.; Jacob M. Lashly, St. Louis, Mo., and S. T. Bassil, Milwaukee, members of the executive council; Claire Bird, Wausau, Wis.; J. Weston Allen, Boston; E. J. Daly, Hartford, Conn.; Charles L. Miller, Lancaster, Penna.; Robert Turnstall, Richmond, Va.; Murray Shoemaker, Cincinnati; Forney Johnston, Birmingham, Ala.; and George Rhodes, Shelbyville, Ill., district vice-presidents.

Beck for State Supremacy

Mr. Beck, known as an authority on constitutional law, in his report on American citizenship had urged cessation of "centralized government" and replacement of present-day trends with sturdy independence by states.

"Under stress of economic depression," he said, "there is a temptation to overlook the bounds in which the Federal Government may exercise power. The courts, however, may with confidence, be relied upon to refuse judicial sanction to legislation which under the pretense of regulating interstate commerce invades the field reserved to the states."

Criticizes by Innuendo

Louis G. Caldwell of Washington, former counsel for the Federal Radio Commission, in a report aimed sharp darts of criticism at "despotism, bureaucracy and administrative usurpation of legislative and judicial power," but did not link any of the criticism to the New Deal by name.

C. Rush Butler of Chicago, chairman of the committee on commerce, said, "Business needs an authoritative definition of the proper limits of co-operative action under anti-trust laws, which it was the purpose of the NRA to provide."

Only Congress and the Legislature, he said, can give such definition.

NRA of Some Value

The committee reported the experience under the NRA had been valuable and stated legislation along the fundamental principles of that act, but "clearly limited to subjects within the interstate commerce jurisdiction of the Federal Government" and supplemented by regulation on intrastate business by state statutes, is "highly desirable."

The divorce question brought recommendations for uniformity of laws and amendment of the law requiring long residence in a state before filing a divorce action. Such action, their advocates said, would eliminate the foreign, including Mexican, divorce problem.

Memorial Planned For Zonta Founder By International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Delegates from various parts of the United States, Hawaii and Canada, here to attend the fifteenth annual convention of Zonta International, women's service club, unanimously adopted a plan to establish the Marian de Forest Memorial Fund for extension work. Sessions were conducted at the Mission Inn with more than 200 present.

The late Mrs. de Forest, newspaper woman and playwright, founded Zonta International at Buffalo, N. Y. in 1919 and served as fourth president of the organization.

"Building for tomorrow from the best of yesterday" was the convention theme. Mrs. Cora E. MacKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., retiring president of the organization, in a convention address said, "Never were women facing a future so new and untried as that which we face today. The only thing of which we have any certainty is that the future of this organization will be different from any we have known. All worthwhile organizations change."

Mrs. Irene Heineman of Los Angeles, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, pointed out the increasing responsibilities of women as participating citizens. Relative to the trend toward discrimination against women in the business and professional world, Mrs. Heineman declared that women only want what has been gained by them after years of pioneering.

Mrs. Dora E. Neun of Rochester, N. Y., took office as newly-elected president of the organization at the concluding banquet. Mrs. Etta Preston, Evanston, Ill., first vice-president; Mrs. Jean Robson, Ottawa, Canada, second vice-president, and Mrs. Gertrude Jacobs, Milwaukee, Wis., treasurer, also assumed office. District chairmen include Mrs. Theresa Anderson, Augusta, Maine, No. 1; Mrs. Ellen Anderson, St. Paul, Minn., No. 2; Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers, Buffalo N. Y., No. 3; Mrs. Doris Bell, Everett, Wash., No. 6, and Mrs. Mayme Bonham of this city, No. 7.

The 1936 convention will be held June 25-27 at the Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

Bar Analyzes Federal Plans

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, July 19

Highlights of some of the scores of committee and section reports presented today and yesterday to the American Bar Association convention here, follow:

Administrative Law—"A brake must be put on this contagious fever for placing business under a license system, such as was attempted in the NIRA and the AAA."—LOUIS G. CALDWELL, Washington, D. C.

Amendments on Federal Securities Act—"The Securities Act designed to prevent recurrence of certain financial conditions existing prior to October, 1929, supplies a need to investors which states have not, and could not, adequately provide."—HERBERT A. FRIEDLICH, Chicago.

Commerce—"Business needs an authoritative definition of the proper limits of co-operative action under antitrust laws, which it was the purpose of the NIRA to provide. Only Congress and state legislatures can give such definition. Relief must be afforded through them."—RUSH C. BUTLER, Chicago.

Commercial Law-Bankruptcy—"An essential preliminary to recovery necessarily involves some effective process of debt reduction or major increases in the value of wealth in order to restore normal, workable ledger balances."—JACOB M. LASHLY, St. Louis.

Communications—"In the field of radio, no sweeping changes of method or allocation are now indicated. The most important question for immediate consideration is whether the statutory provision of 'public interest, convenience or necessity,' is to be interpreted to authorize direct or indirect governmental interference with program content. This question may become increasingly important as the time for presidential election draws near."—JOHN W. GUIDER, Washington, D. C.

Criminal Law—"The most vital thing in law enforcement is personnel and not machinery."—JOHN B. WAITE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Federal Taxation—"In situations where the Government is the only claimant of consequence, and where the benefit of reduction would travel directly to the taxpayer and his community, the Treasury Department should have authority to compromise tax claims and should express that authority in proper cases."—GEORGE M. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

Unemployment Insurance—"The committee is opposed to the enactment of any compulsory insurance laws, whether state or federal."—CHARLES DENBY JR., Philadelphia.

Drive of Police In Rackets War Hits Its Stride

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—The redrawing of New York City police lines to make the uniformed force the spearhead in the rackets' inquiry that will get under way 10 days hence went forward vigorously today with the assignment of John A. Lyons, acting deputy chief inspector, to head a special police squad for confidential work.

Simultaneously, Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, assured victims of the city's $100,000,000 racket "industry" that if they would come forward with information, the police would protect them "as they would members of this own families."

This was embodied in an appeal for public co-operation in the work of the investigation before the Federal Bar Association here yesterday, when the police head declared that "the major obstacle" in the apprehension of the racketeer and professional criminal and his prosecution lies in the terrorized silence of those from whom tribute is levied.

Active in Many Fields

Racketeering in New York City now has its ramifications in almost every major field of industrial activity, the commissioner said, the police files showing that the list of organized crime ranges the building, labor, restaurant, poultry, loaders', laundry, bakery, night patrol, motion picture operators', ice dealers', public markets, fur and clothing trades.

"The racketeer is the human vulture who preys upon the honest businessman and extorts money, honestly earned, through threats of 'assault' upon the person of his victim or the members of his family, threatens the destruction of his property or his business, terrorizes him into silence," Mr. Valentine said.

"They usually work in groups, with a directing head, who is like the general, giving orders to be carried out by the privates, who are the pluguglies, the thugs and guerillas, who do the intimidating and slugging when necessary. In order to get to the general, we have got to break through the private, the corporal and intermediaries between the actual guerillas and the directing head.

"I do not believe it is fair to urge a man who has paid because he fears for the safety of himself, his family and his business to enter the role of a militant prosecuting witness unless he can be given assurance that he will have the full protection of the Police Department for those whom he regards as threatened.

"I am here to pledge to every victim of any of the many forms of racketeering in the City of New York that if he will come forward and give me or Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey (who will head the inquiry) the information we require, he will be given the fullest protection by the members of the Police Department, who will guard him as they would a member of their own family or members of my family."

First Step in Chase

Assignment of Inspector Lyons to the police work of the inquiry with a hand-picked plain-clothes squad is the first step in setting up a permanent division of criminal investigation in the police department to "ferreting out the ringleaders and the generals behind the scenes in all forms of racketeering."

Mr. Valentine revealed today that he hopes to obtain enabling legislation and an appropriation in the 1936 budget to start the organization of this division with the present "gum-shoe" squad an interim set-up for purposes of the investigation.

Inspector Lyons has had charge of the bomb and alien squads and the bureau of criminal information commonly known as the headquarters "undercover" squad, and the secret investigations under his direction have broken up several notorious racketeer hideouts, Mr. Dewey welcomed the assignment with enthusiasm.

AAA Suit Ban Stirs Senate To Debate U. S. Sovereignty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Who is the American "sovereign"? Is the ancient legal precept that a government may not be sued without its own consent based upon a fallacy in the United States? And, more practically, can processing tax suits be barred by act of Congress?

All these issues knit together into an important senatorial debate July 18. On one question there was a heavy majority of agreement: That the Congress should not forbid suits to collect processing taxes which were illegally gathered and which had not been passed on to the consumer. As an aftermath, the Senate today was on the verge of passing a compromise amendment refusing to give the AAA the powers of forbidding suits which it had been seeking.

But the deeper issues were more interesting. Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, renewing his battle for untrammeled liberties, came forward to challenge the accepted theory that the government may not be sued except with its consent. He cried:

"Mr. President, the government should be fair with the citizen. In the last analysis, the supreme purpose of government is to administer justice—not alone, I contend, as between the citizens, but also as between the government and the people. The non-suability of the government by the citizen originated in the most egregious fiction of all history. And that is that the king can do no wrong.

'King Always Wrong'

"As a matter of fact, at the time this doctrine was first announced, the king did not do anything else but wrong. It was because he was often and continuously in the wrong in the treatment of his subjects that he could not afford to have his acts adjudged by anyone other than himself.

"I maintain that under our system the highest power is not the state, not the government, but the people. The people's rights are superior to the rights of the state or to the government. The state and the government are simply the agents of the people to preserve and maintain the rights of the people. There is no divine right of exemption here in this scheme of government.

"How did this ever get into our jurisprudence at all? It originated, it seemed, from a single sentence in an opinion written by Justice Marshall.

"I cannot but believe if this was a new question it would be possible to evict this theory from our constitutional form of government."

Lewis Quotes Hamilton

To which various other constitutional lawyers in the Senate took immediate issue Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, proceeded to quote from Alexander Hamilton: "It is inherent in the nature of sovereignty not to be amenable to the suit of an individual without its consent," and to copious Supreme Court backing of the doctrine.

Senator Borah replied that Alexander Hamilton's presumption "does not exist in the American system of Government."

But Senator George Norris (R) of Nebraska, introduced a new and broader note:

"As I see it, the immunity of the Government from suits by the citizen rests on the fundamental idea of self-preservation.

"If there were no limitation on the right of a citizen to commence a suit against the Government, if the courts were open to suits against the Government as they are open to suits between citizens, I do not see how the Government could exist. I do not believe it could. I think the reason for the rule is not an ancient one, that the King can do no wrong, but in modern times, at least, it is the rule of self-preservation.

"I do not believe the Government ought to refuse to allow itself to be sued under any circumstances. There are many avenues in which we have recognized the right of the individual to sue and to recover money wrongfully obtained by the Government. I am in full sympathy with that, and I believe that in this particular case, instead of deciding the matter on the abstract question of the right of the citizen to sue the Government, we ought to meet the conditions confronting us, every person who has a legal and a rightful claim a day in court to present his claim and be heard."

"It would be profitable to a class of attorneys to bring such suits by the thousands, and if we did such a thing as that I do not believe our Government would last five years from the date we allowed it."

Memorial Road Opens Adirondack Preserve

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—A winding macadam road—cut through solid granite to the top of Whiteface Mountain as a memorial to New York State's war dead—opened to the public today one of the most inaccessible spots in the Adirondack Mountain preserve.

Construction of the highway started in 1931 and the completed job represents one of the most difficult engineering accomplishments in recent years. Today's ceremonies, at which Mrs. Frederick Stuart Green, wife of the State Superintendent of Public Works, snips a ribbon to start the motor ascent of a group of state officials, are of an informal nature. Next September the highway will be officially dedicated and it is hoped President Roosevelt will take part in the ceremonies.

A 75-year-old stagecoach, relic of early day transportation in the Adirondacks, drew the honor of being the first vehicle to start up the highway. William Lamb of Lake Placid, grandson of the man who built the first house on the shores of Mirror Lake, was assigned the task of driving the ancient vehicle up the mountain side.

Ten Guesses (41)

[Answers to questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes.
2—No; there are approximately 719,000 Joneses and 1,438,000 Smiths.
3—No; only original jokes are paid for ($1 each), but clipped jokes are gratefully received.
4—No; a participle should not introduce a clause unless it logically modifies the subject of the sentence. Better recast to: "While sitting at the window . . . I saw a parade pass by."
5—Yes
6—No; by Millet.
7—No; in Dante's "Divine Comedy."
8—No; Columbia is the capital of South Carolina.
9—No; the fifth is correctly spelled.
10—Yes; St. Louis has approximately 850,000, and Boston has about 800,000.

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Australia-Japanese Trade Shows Signs of Developing With Cut in American Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

ward the Far East. She has appointed trade commissioners there during the last few months, and everything possible is being done by commercial interests to gain Government assistance in pushing sales.

American Tariffs

Japan has watched Australia slowly being shut out of the United States market. She knew that the time would come when high tariffs in the United States would prove intolerable. She knew too that Australia, which must have a favorable trade balance each year to meet her oversea debt commitments, amounting to about $150,000,000, could not go on indefinitely buying freely from the United States and selling almost nothing.

Ken Sato, official spokesman for the Pacific Economic Inspection Party, as much as told the writer this when he was in Melbourne; and he implied that Japan now realized that the time had at last come for her to make a bold bid for commercial good will. There can be no doubt that Japan holds the good will of Australia at the moment. Nothing is more certain than that if Australia can possibly grant Japan trade concessions without flying in the face of the Ottawa agreements and damaging her best customer (Great Britain), she will do so.

It has been said openly by Japanese trade envoys during recent weeks that Australia will have to look to Japan whether she likes it or not. This is true, and Australia knows it, although she has never been told it in so many words before.

Ottawa Dilemma

Australia's position is not easy. She is bound to Empire preferences by the Ottawa agreements, and also bound to favor the British exporter by sheer force of necessity. What then is involved in the request made by Japanese delegates at the conference with federal ministers for a treaty recognizing Japan's "freedom in commerce, navigation, residence and business"?

In the first place, Japan's negotiations are obviously prompted by her desire to correct her consistently adverse trade balance with Australia. This is likely to lead to complications. For one thing, South Africa is attempting to capture Japan's wool market. This Australia must retain at all costs, because Japan has been her best foreign customer for wool for many years. It was wool which enabled Australia to make her first real step out of the depressison more than a year ago, and she cannot afford to throw away $40,000,000 a year even for Empire sentiment. What is more, Japan is tempting Australia with promises of greatly increased purchases of various commodities if the way is made easier for her to export her manufactures to Australia.

The solution will not be easy. The trade envoys have told Australia that Japan is prosperous again, that there is almost no unemployment in the country and that factories are working at full pressure. Japan must find an outlet for her goods, and, what is more, she is determined to find an outlet in Australia.

Factory Competition

But the very commodities which Japan wants to sell in Australia are those against which British and Australian factories will be in competition. The concessions which Japan seeks would conflict with the federal ministry's policy of protecting home industries, and possibly with its obligations under the Ottawa Agreements. Here, also, outh Africa holds an advantage because she has no highly developed industries to safeguard, and her preference to Great Britain under her Ottawa Agreement is far less generous, all things considered, than that accorded to Great Britain by Australia.

In return for a freer market for wool, wheat and agricultural produce, Japan is asking for concessions on silk goods, a limited range of cotton goods and textiles, fancy goods, toys, certain oils and paint-making materials, enamelware, rubber and metal manufactures.

The threat to the United States is obvious. Japan has made it perfectly clear that she is looking to the western seaboard of the Pacific. By cementing her trade relationships she will at the same time strengthen political ties. Mr. Sato has said that Australia must play an increasingly important part in Western Pacific trade. If Australia cannot escape this policy, as Japan says she cannot, possible complications are obvious.

Great Britain is vitally interested in what Australia might do in the East. There is little doubt that by granting greater concessions to Japan she will damage British imports, so the job facing the federal ministry is to retain Japan's custom without offending Great Britain.

The great threat is to the British textile industry. Just how great is this threat is shown by the fact that in 1934 Japan exported textiles valued at about $15,000,000, and yarn worth about $6,000,000, increases of 138 per cent and 132 per cent respectively as compared with the previous year. Enormous quantities of these materials could be exported if Japan could only surmount tariff barriers in various countries. As it is, her costs of production and manufacturing efficiency (a point not yet sufficiently appreciated by her competitors), already enable her to undercut prices in countries where wage and raw material production costs are higher.

The greatest opposition to any large concessions on textile imports is coming from Lancashire, which is already feeling the pinch of Japanese competition. It is feared that Australia might, among other things, grant a substantial reduction in the existing duties on silk materials.

Encouraging Cotton

The Commonwealth Government has adopted the policy of encouraging the manufacture of certain cotton fabrics in Australia. The assumption is, therefore, that any concessions granted to Japanese silk materials would be made on terms that would safeguard Australian cotton manufactures. This, it is claimed, would throw an unfair burden of competition on Lancashire.

This is important, and recently Sir Henry Gullett, Minister in Charge of Trade Treaties, was led to say that a feature of all trade agreements with foreign countries would be the strict observance of all margins of tariff preferences under the Ottawa agreements.

Even were considerable concessions on silk goods granted to Japan, it is unlikely that their marketing price in Australia could be reduced sufficiently to enable them to compete with cotton among the section of the Australian community which is the chief user of cotton.

It should not be forgotten, however, that, as things are at the moment, Australia is almost bound to heed the Japanese representations. If, therefore, in granting concessions, the federal ministry observes its obligations entered into at Ottawa, other countries will suffer, notably the United States.

Civil Service Pay Slash Restored To Canadian Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 19—Pay cuts restored to federal civil servants announced by Premier R. B. Bennett last night were provided for in supplementary votes at the close of the parliamentary session.

These include restoration to all eligible for them of statutory increases in salaries and the removal of all restrictions respecting permanent appointments and promotions.

The 10 per cent cut in salaries had already been restored, so that these changes mark the complete return to normal conditions in the civil service, disrupted by economy measures.

About 3200 civil servants are affected by restoration of the statutory increases, which range from $60 to $240, according to the classification of the individual. Such increases had been banned since April 1, 1932, and promotions since July of the same year—only about 400 acting promotions having been made by the Government since that date.

London Has Sidewalk Art 'Academy'

© Fox Photos

A Sidewalk Study of "The Laughing Cavalier"
In the Lower Foreground Is a Portrait of Handel, Done on His 250th Anniversary

Exponents of Chalk Predominate in Pavements' Summertime School of Impressionists, Critics and Patrons.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While on the spacious walls of Burlington House the Royal Academy holds its summer exhibition, blue skies herald the massing of pictures in another academy, the London pavements.

Pavement art holds much that is parallel to exhibition art. It has its own rivalries, its masters, its impressionists, its critics, its patrons, its schools. Even it has its own technique.

There is one artist who paints, his back to the passers-by, large canvases in oils. Others hold private shows of lino cuts in frames, on street corners, hoping to sell or to take orders.

But the largest school, whose students are the real pavement artists, is the school of the chalk.

Summer Favored Time

In summer the chances are that the weather, once the sun has started shining, will not wash away the trials and troubles of a morning in one downpour. So summer is the favored time.

And the chalk artists, with their own pitches, favor the Westminster Embankment as a vagrant exhibition ground.

A walk on a sunny day from Hungerford Bridge to Westminster revealed many branches of the school of chalk. There were, in that short quarter of a mile, 15 artists busily engaged upon their work. Half washed away with recent rain, half smudged by decamping artists, the last remains of seven other private shows of yesterday could be seen.

A few of the artists were of the familiar school whose stock-in-trade is the Union Jack, the tinned salmon on a plate, and the steamship on the ocean.

Frequent Changes

Others were "creative" artists, of the kind who change their pictures from week to week, sometimes from day to day. One was a caricaturist in color. And at least one British Cabinet Minister, strolling home that way from the House of Parliament, would have seen a representation of himself on the paving stones.

One of the artists shamed his audience, and it was large, by his knowledge. He had a drawing of a famous musician, thickly and richly colored, beside which was a short history of the classical master and a description of his accomplishments.

The artist had just completed a second drawing. It was an extremely clever reproduction of "The Laughing Cavalier," by Franz Hals. The cavalier's intricate lace collar had been woven in white chalk.

Beside it was a short history of the original painting, with its present value, which the artist placed at £175,000, and its date inscribed in a flowing hand upon the stone.

Protests Grow Over Rhodesia's New Lottery Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BULAWAYO, S. Rhodesia—Growing opposition is noted here to the Government's plan for State lotteries. The decision to permit this form of gambling was reached as the result of a national vote.

In particular, the decision of J. H. Smit, Minister of Finance, to allow the sale of tickets through the post, is being severely criticized, and it is regarded as doubtful whether this change will receive the sanction of Parliament since the issue, as in the case of the bill itself, is to be left to the free vote of the House.

Press Denounces Gaming

There are indications, also, that the Government repents its undertaking to abide by the result of the referendum taken a year ago which, in part, has been annulled by the election results of last September when a number of avowed anti-sweep candidates were returned to parliament.

In a leading article the Bulawayo Chronicle took the Minister of Finance to task condemning in particular his yielding to a section which "is lightheartedly seeking to make it possible for South Rhodesia, as a State, to engage in this miserable business of encouraging, in other countries, what those countries have tried so hard to suppress."

The Chronicle cited the Union Press criticism as showing that the Union, and other Governments, will be obliged to take drastic measures to prevent traffic within their jurisdictions in Rhodesian sweep tickets. Remarking that Southern Rhodesia in this matter is asking for trouble it declared:

"It is impossible to read what is being written in the South without a feeling of humiliation, for it is not a private organization which is being indicted but the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia.

"The Minister has deliberately shut his eyes to the harm these sweepstakes may do to many of the other interests of the country."

Tsaldaris Eases Crisis in Greece By Cabinet Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, July 20—Need for speeding up the national plebiscite to decide whether Greece is to continue as a republic or become a monarchy is becoming daily more apparent—particularly after last night's Cabinet reshuffle.

Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris is understood to be determined to preserve the neutral character of the Cabinet, as he himself is endeavoring to remain neutral despite all attempts to the contrary by friends and opponents alike. Thus the main result of last night's reshuffle is that all the ministers who had declared themselves in favor either of the republic or the monarchy have been replaced—with the important exception of Gen. George Condylis.

Condylis Remains

General Condylis, who crushed the Venizelist revolt of March 1, and recently left the Republican ranks to espouse the Royalist cause, remains Deputy-Premier. Premier Tsaldaris is shortly to visit Berlin, and preservation of a strictly neutral Cabinet in his absence is felt here to be of greatest importance.

Meanwhile, the unwisdom of putting off the plebiscite till autumn is being more clearly recognized. Already there has been a regular plethora of claims for and against the republic and the monarchy by everybody of importance. Indeed, the feeling is growing that the politicians are more concerned with staking out claims for themselves than with helping to find the best constitutional solution for Greece. The country's uncertainty causes a crop of rumors of an impending coup d'état by royalists. Other rumors further add to the prevailing confusion.

Details of Plebiscite

Before the plebiscite is held, there are two main points to be settled. One is to insure complete freedom of voting. The other is the determination of what percentage of votes cast is considered essential to justify a restoration.

A peaceful change of régime, it is felt, requires a really substantial majority—say 70 per cent. According to declarations of former King George, the only restoration that is acceptable to the Glucksburgs is one based on the will of all the Greek people, since any future king must be sovereign of the whole nation and not merely chieftain of a political party.

Oil and Gas Lands Surveyed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The necessity of field work for the advancement of geological investigation in Canada and the need to provide employment and training for engineering students and graduates were the main factors in the organization by the Federal Government of a number of geological survey parties now working in western Canada. These survey groups are engaged in mapping out for the Dominion Geological Survey Department six geologically important regions in the Canadian West.

Areas where there are prospects or possibilities for future oil and gas development are being mapped on a scale of one mile to the inch. The "bad lands" area of the Red Deer Valley, the rich hunting ground for huge dinosauria and other prehistoric animals, is being mapped on the scale of half a mile to the inch. The geologists will collect information regarding water wells which were bored, particularly when they are located on a common "horizon." Three parties employing some 75 men are also engaged in the exploration and mapping out of three possible gold-bearing areas in the Ashcroft, Prince George and Pease Lake districts in British Columbia.

Shanghai Evening Post Endorses Monitor's Pacific Peace Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Thorough-going endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor's peace program for the Pacific is accorded by the Shanghai Evening Post, only American daily in Shanghai and one of the two in all China, which says:

"After perusal of the Monitor's plan we are most happy to lend our complete support to a constructive example of journalistic initiative directed toward pacific ideals."

Listing the details of the Monitor program of action, the Post continues:

"In many respects, particularly with reference to its declaration against the clamorous jingo spirit in all countries, this program fits precisely with ideas already laid down by this newspaper. In all its aspects it is in the spirit which this newspaper desires to promote."

A second editorial in the Post remarks that "Japan's latest gestures in North China, whatever they may come to in the end, point directly at the desirability of putting into effect constructive international effort which will make peace in the Far East—and especially in China—the business not of one nation or of two but of all which have interests, material or moral, in this great area.

"Of special interest in this connection is such a peace program as we republished yesterday from the International Christian Science Monitor, and it is important to note that the Monitor believes there is a definite difference between the American view on peace prospects for Europe and for the Far East. This difference weighs the balance in favor of the Orient."

The remainder of the editorial consists of a résumé and partial direct reprint of reasons why the Monitor feels that "across the world's mightiest ocean, in a place regarded increasingly as 'America's own back yard', an entirely different position [from that in Europe] prevails."

The peace program referred to was published on the Editorial Page of May 16, under the title, "Getting a Grip on Peace."

Under the subcaption, "For Peace in the Pacific," the Monitor advanced six points as definite proposals for discussion, not dogmatic pronouncements. These proposals included a new declaration on neutrality, conversations among signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty, a new naval treaty, limitation of naval budgets, and opposition by Governments and individuals to the jingoistic utterances that tend to foment war.

Nurserymen Elect

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20 (AP)—Members of the American Association of Nurserymen elected Miles W. Bryant of Princeton, Ill., as president July 18. Other officials named include Donald Wyhan, North Abington, Mass., member of the executive committee.

Aid to Lion of Judah

Wide World

John H. Shaw
First Consul General of Ethiopia in the United States

Mr. Shaw is a New York import and export merchant. He has established his consulate in New York where he will seek to discourage recruiting for the Ethiopian army and to stop collections of funds.

Dillinger Enjoyed Reading His Crimes, Says 'Woman in Red'

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CHICAGO, July 19—John Dillinger, the desperado who came to his end at the hands of federal agents last July 22, was described today by "the woman in red" as a criminal who delighted in reading newspaper accounts of his crimes.

Mrs. Anna Sage, popularly supposed to have put Dillinger on the spot for the "G" men, added details today to her story which she told yesterday for the first time when she was found in Chicago.

Known as "the woman in red" because of the dress she wore on the night she and Polly Hamilton accompanied Dillinger when he walked out of the Biograph Theater on Chicago's northwest side and into the withering gunfire of Department of Justice agents, Mrs. Sage disclosed incidents in the life of the gangster she says she knew as Jimmie Lawrence.

"Jimmie, whom I now know was John Dillinger, was never without the latest editions of the newspapers," she said "He would sit down and for hours he would avidly read the details of Dillinger's crimes.

"'Jimmy' said he thought Dillinger must have been very clever. He said Dillinger was too smart for the cops. Now I know why 'Jimmie' thought so highly of Dillinger."

Although rumor had her fleeing from the United States in fear of gangland vengeance, Mrs. Sage declared that she had never left Chicago. She was found living a prosaic life within a few blocks of the spot where Dillinger made his last stand and lost.

Turkish Capital Reflects Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

construction of new Ankara, and success is being steadily attained.

Gradually, every state service is being concentrated in the capital. The last to move there from Istanbul is the military school. The new war office is finely planned and groups every defense branch, military research service, under one roof.

They Eat Apart

All new ministries have been built three miles from the center of Ankara, in Yenishehir (new town), and big service flats for government employees are being erected near by. Each ministry has its own restaurant, so that officials need not waste time going out for meals. Libraries and recreation grounds are provided and co-operative stores offer the most reasonable terms.

The agricultural institute of Ankara is an acquisition of which the Government can be justly proud, and it is scheduled to play a great part in the country's development.

Another group of workers whose presence and activities strike the visitor to Ankara are the foreigners in search of government contracts. There are now at least half a dozen decent hotels in the capital, but it is at the luxurious Ankara Palace that the contract hunters generally stay, in the belief that by so doing they establish a better impression. These gentlemen are easily recognizable. They go about with dispatch cases and an air of secrecy, and hold whispered conclaves in obscure corners of the hotel lounge and writing room. Most of them are genuine representatives of important munitions firms or public works contractors. The majority are Germans.

Hard to Catch

Then come the foreign journalists, ostensibly out to write up New Turkey, but secretly in pursuance of orders from their editors to interview Kemal Ataturk. But the liberator of Turkey does not give interviews to journalists, so they have to content themselves with a flashing view of him as he passes in his American automobile, unless they are fortunate enough to be able to study his striking face at some meeting or function at which he is present.

Most of Ankara's eatables still come from afar. Cement factories, weaving and sawmills are now running at full production in or near the capital and thus saving a great amount of money which was previously spent on transport. Parks, gardens and well-planned boulevards are making the capital pleasing to the eye, and the million trees which were planted in a protective belt round the town are sheltering it from the unpleasant dust storms which blow up from the surrounding plains.

President Ataturk's farm is the pride of Ankara. This, prospering from every standpoint, has grown up from a barren stretch of ground. It comprises a school of horticulture where peasant farmers are keen students.

Ankara buys all the farm produce available and the farm is now a profitable venture.

Rome Bans Foreign Papers For Criticizing War Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Foreign journalists in Italy are finding increasing difficulties in reporting events in this country, particularly the disquieting turn taken by the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. They are once more faced with some of the difficulties which they experienced in the first troublesome years of the Fascist regime.

At no other time of the Fascist dictatorship has criticism by foreign newspapers been so deeply resented as at the present. And Italian authorities are not hesitating to take drastic action against foreign journalists and foreign newspapers accused of conducting a campaign hostile to Italy.

Italy's present aatitude toward the foreign press may be summed up thus—those journals which do not approve her policy are evidently supporting that of her adversary. The Italians apparently cannot find a middle way. When they look around them, they can see only friends or foes. Impartial observers simply seem not to exist for them. Those newspapers, for instance, which have upheld the right and duty of the League of Nations to intervene in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute were told that by adopting such an attitude they were only encouraging Ethiopia to oppose Italy's claims.

Seeing One Side Only

The Italians cannot conceive that there are many honest and convinced supporters of the League. And the most striking thing about all this is that most Italians are genuinely persuaded of the righteousness of their argument. They can only see one side of the picture, that which suits their own interest. This is a real pity, for in certain aspects of their issue with Ethiopia, the Italians have a case in their favor. But they are certainly not making matters easier for themselves by ignoring the League and ignoring world public opinion.

Some recent instances show how extremely sensitive Italians have become of foreign criticism of their East African policy.

David Darrah, Rome correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, has been expelled from Italy for sending dispatches describing widespread discontent and opposition in this country to the Duce's African venture. The story, the authorities claim, was sheer invention. Mr. Darrah had repeatedly been told by the authorities that his correspondence from Italy was not giving a "fair and unprejudiced" view of conditions here. But he was forced to quit Rome very precipitately and neither the American Embassy nor his colleagues heard of his expulsion until after he had left Rome. Two German journalists met the same fate in the last six months, but both received 24 hours' notice of the expulsion order.

Times Prohibited

The New York Times has been banned from Italy for an indefinite period owing to an editorial entitled "Baldwin and Mussolini" to which the Fascist authorities took strong exception. This is the first time that an American daily paper has been prohibited in Italy. Similar action against foreign newspapers has been taken from time to time, at periods of tension with a given country.

Thus many Yugoslav, French and German newspapers have been banned from this country, and now several British newspapers, including the Manchester Guardian, are under the same restriction. But the case of The New York Times merits particular mention. Its criticism of the Duce's policy has been greatly resented, both owing to the world wide prestige of that journal and to the fact that it was made at a time when Italy was about to embark on a venture in Africa, upon which may depend her future.

The Italian Government, it is maintained, does not question the right of foreign newspapers to comment upon and criticize their own policy, but they hold that such criticism should be "fair," more especially at a moment of national emergency. When criticism exceeds what the authorities feel to be the proper limit, the Fascist Government holds it is justified in taking measures to show its resentment and serve at the same time as a protest.

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Harvard-Yale Athletes Win From O-C Team

LONDON, July 20 (AP)—Track and field stars representing Harvard and Yale Universities defeated the combined teams of Oxford and Cambridge in their meet at White City today.

Each aggregation won six first places in the 12 events; but the Americans were declared winners on the basis of 6½ second places against 5½ for the British.

Approximately 10,000 spectators were scattered about the huge white city stadium as the combined teams met for the twelfth time.

Keith S. Brown, Yale captain and pole vault ace, bettered the British record for the second time in eight days when he cleared the bar at 14 feet.

Milton Green, the Harvard star, finished first in the 120-yard high hurdles; but he was disqualified under international rules and first place went to A. D. Pilbrow of Oxford who finished next to Green.

Brown later attempted to better his own new record, but failed. A sudden shower interfered as he was trying to clear the bar at 14ft. 3 in. The rain stopped shortly, but the Yale youth was unsuccessful in his remaining tries.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Duncan, Oxford; second, Scarr, Cambridge; third, Smith, Yale; fourth, Canners, Harvard. Time—10s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Brown, Cambridge; second, Pratt, Cambridge; third, Alofsin, Yale; fourth, Abell, Harvard. Time—48.6s.

Half-Mile Run—Won by Sullivan, Cambridge; second, Dorman, Harvard; third, Cruse, Oxford; fourth, Woodward, Harvard. Time—1m. 57.4s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Stothard, Cambridge; second, Scheu, Harvard; third, Squires, Oxford; fourth, Brayton, Harvard. Time—4m. 26.8s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by Ward, Cambridge; second, Woodward, Harvard; third, Woodland, Yale; fourth, McIntyre, Oxford. Time—14m 53.2s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. D. Pilbrow, Oxford; second, Richard Zellner, Yale; third, A. J. Fitzgerald, Cambridge. Time—15s.

Broad Jump—Won by Green, Harvard (22ft. 11½in.); second, Duncan, Oxford (23ft. 1⅜in.); third, Ritzman, Yale (22ft. 6¾in.); fourth, Horsfall, Cambridge (22ft. 3⅜in.).

Pole Vault—Won by Brown, Yale (14ft.); second, Woodberry, Harvard (12ft.); third, A. Gibson, Cambridge (9ft. 10in.).

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Johnson, [illegible] (42ft. 6¼in.); third, Gentry, Oxford (42ft.); fourth, Ballieu, Oxford (38ft. 6½in.).

Donald Budge Wins From Heiner Henkel

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 20 (AP)—J. Donald Budge, California redhead, registered the first triumph for the United States in the Interzone Davis Cup series with Germany today by overcoming Heiner Henkel, youthful Teuton, in a four-set struggle. The scores were 7—5, 11—9, 6—8, 6—1.

Budge, showing the effects of an over-night touch of illness and obviously feeling the strain of his Davis Cup debut on foreign turf, nevertheless finished strong as he polished off his German rival in the fourth set. Both were highly erratic during most of the match. Two dozen service breaks were scored.

The 19-year-old American's victory gave the United States a flying start in its bid to qualify for the challenge round against England, although Baron Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, the German ace, was favored to square accounts in the day's second match, against Wilmer L. Allison Jr., veteran Texan.

A hard rain started to fall a few minutes after the opening match and workmen quickly spread the tarpaulin over the center court. The weather threatened to delay the second singles battle indefinitely.

Cecil Smith's Texans Defeat Great Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNT MILLS, N. J., July 20—The two teams containing the high goal handicap stars of the game will fight out the final of the national junior polo championship on Schley Field, on Sunday, as the result of the second of the semifinals played here yesterday. The Texas team, with Cecil Smith, rated at nine goals, defeated Great Island in the game, in spite of a wild onrush by the losers in the final chukkers, with Cyril R. Harrison, also well-known for his indoor play, as the scoring machine, which brought Great Island from 4 to 9, at the start of the fifth chukker to 9 to 10 at the finish, with threats of tying the score imminent.

But the larger margin obtained by Texas in the earlier chukkers, with C. B. Wrightsman and Smith both playing fine polo, made nugatory the final rally of Harrison.

Opposing Texas on Sunday will be the Aiken Knights team, enforced in this event by another of the nine-goal stars, Winston F. C. Guest, which defeated the Ramblers on Thursday. George H. Bostwick, the steeplechase rider, is also prominent on the Knights.

Amusements

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HELD OVER SECOND WEEK
Grace Moore
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"HER BEST PICTURE"
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SEATS: 55c-85c-$1.10-$1.65, at Filene's Eves. 8:30. Wed. Mat. at 2:30. Cohasset 0762

Record Breaker

Wide World — Lenore Kight, Homestead, Penna.

Cambridge Oarsmen Take 'Fairbairnism' on a Tour

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The merits of Cambridge rowing, demonstrated so convincingly at Oxford's expense in the last 12 intervarsity boat races on the Thames River, is now a topic of conversation in Germany, Hungary and Czechoslavakia. For, after competing as individuals at Henley Royal Regatta, the climax of the British boating season (July 3-6), the Light Blues journeyed to the Continent for the Frankfort Regatta, July 12. Then they will race at Budapest, July 21, and possibly at Prague later. They have been preceded to Germany by the Cambridge 1934 boat, which was packed and despatched in mid-June. The Hungarian rowing authorities have offered to place a racing shell at the Cantabs' disposal, and the Hungarian Foreign Minister has put up a silver cup for competition.

For the purposes of Henley Regatta the Cambridge oarsmen have divided forces and are scattered among their college crews. But immediately afterward Archie Nisbet, famous Cambridge coach, will bring them together and subject them to some brief high-pressure training, so that they may do themselves justice abroad. The crews which will race against them are sparing no effort to serve up something really hot, so the Cantabs, to make a good show, will need to be somewhere very near the top of their form.

"Fairbairnism"

For students of rowing, the Cambridge crew of 1935 is a specially interesting proposition, for it is the frankest embodiment of "Fairbairnism" that has ever been produced by the University Boat Club. And "Fairbairnism" is a matter which has caused more controversy than anything else in the realm of rowing. Briefly it is the policy, advocated by the great Cambridge oarsman and coach, Steve Fairbairn, of doing as you like in a racing boat, provided that you transmit the heartiest possible thrust of your legs on the stretcher into corresponding power on your oar-blade. "It is what you do not see that drives the boat" said the founder of "Fairbairnism" to me one day. Which can be taken to mean that what you do see is, to the eye of this forthright Australian and his disciples, a matter of secondary importance.

Now the orthodox school of British rowing has a different view. It sets great store by certain body movements, according to a "classic" formula. But the only test applied by Steve is that of the stop watch. If a crew rows fast enough to win its races in fast time, he calls it a better crew than one which fails, even with the most beautiful style, to achieve that end. This, to people unhampered by rowing convention and tradition would seem all very logical. I am not suggesting that Fairbairn belittles the value of style for those who have it. He differs from his critics only by requiring it to be the corollary of hard work and not the precursor to it. Fairbairn's "ideal oarsman" and that of the orthodox coaches are actually the same. The difference lies in the avenue of approach thereto.

The Words of Steve

"When I am coaching a man to row in a race," said Steve to me, "I teach him not to think about his body. Let him concentrate upon getting his work properly applied with his blade and his frame will position itself without help. After all, it is scarcely more complicated to pull an oar through a stroke than it is to stoop down and pick up a piece of paper from the floor. Both involve a long series of separate movements, and you don't do either by puzzling out the details. Everyone can pick up paper from the floor, because he knows he can, and everybody can pull a useful blade once he begins to think he can. Whether or not a man will develop into a stylish oarsman depends upon his athletic sense of touch, timing, control and balance, and the amount of thought he gives to the question when at home in his easy chair. In the boat his job is hard work off the stretcher and neat work with the blade—first, last and all the time.

Teachers of "Fairbairnism," or rather their phraseology when teaching, differs most from the orthodox when they insist that rowing consists of pushing water past the boat. To what extent both schools are correct is food for the mathematicians, but Fairbairn's view has at least the merit of providing his pupils with the blade as a single gauge for their faults. Also, from his angle, it has the advantage of helping them from bothering about their bodies.

Points of Controversy

The question of "catch" or beginning is another where Fairbairn is at variance with traditional views. He says, "Hit the water with a running slide," in other words, spring hard from the stretcher and catch the water a timed punch; and the detractors of this teaching say, "No! You must drop the blade in vertically, throw the shoulders onto it with a jerk of the body, and control the slide so that at any point of the stroke it has traversed the same proportion of its path as the shoulders have of theirs."

The advantage of his method, Fairbairn claims, is that full muscular power, plus momentum, is applied at the very inception of the stroke. His phrase "What you do not see drives the boat" means that weight can be converted into strength only by the speed of its application.

Steve has also received much criticism for instructing his men to row with their arms instead of regarding those limbs merely as grappling hooks. A "live" pull is far more likely to be a strong, steady, unwavering one, he argues, than a rigid heave in the old "orthodox" way. In fact, he says, you cannot really pull with your arms, but the attempt to do so brings in the back muscles while the attempt not to do so keeps the back muscles out.

The influence of Fairbairn has spread far outside Cambridge, where he first rowed and coached 53 years ago. He devoted his attention after the war to the Thames Rowing Club, at Putney, and his striking success with the crews of that organization led other metropolitan clubs to adopt the same methods. The sequel has been a great improvement of the general standard among tideway crews and the prevalence of what is now called the metropolitan style—another name, of course, for "Fairbairnism."

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	55	37	.598
Toronto	53	42	.558
Buffalo	50	42	.543
Baltimore	51	44	.537
Syracuse	51	43	.526
Newark	44	50	.468
Rochester	38	54	.413
Albany	34	61	.358

Results July 19

Syracuse 9, Newark 8.
Montreal 2, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 3.
One game postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	30	.620
Detroit	51	33	.607
Chicago	43	34	.558
Boston	43	40	.518
Cleveland	39	39	.500
Philadelphia	35	42	.455
Washington	35	47	.427
St. Louis	25	55	.313

Results July 19

Detroit 9, Boston 7.
St. Louis 7, New York 6.
Chicago 7, Washington 2.
Only games.

Shields Out of Eastern Play

HOLLYWOOD, July 20 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, former national singles tennis champion and now ranked third in the nation, said today he is so busy as a motion-picture actor he will not be able to compete in the national championships in the East this fall. These include the invitational tournament at Newport, R. I., the doubles meet at Chestnut Hill, Mass., and the national singles at Forest Hills, N. Y. Shields is competing in some of the California tournaments, but said his film work will not permit him to enter more distant competition.

Weller Wins Eastern Title

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Edgar Weller of Austin, Texas, eighth ranking player in the United States junior list, annexed the eastern junior singles championship yesterday, defeating David Corson of Roselle, N. J., seeded No. 2 in the tourney, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. Weller, who holds the southern junior title, was not seeded in the championship, as there was some doubt as to whether he would compete when the seedings were made.

Syracuse Keeps Powers

TORONTO, July 20 (AP)—Frank Selke, business manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, said yesterday Eddie Powers has been re-signed as coach of the Syracuse club of the International Hockey League, with which Toronto has a working agreement. Previously it was announced Mickey Roach, coach of the Buffalo Bisons, also of the International circuit, would coach Syracuse next season.

Another Mark Falls Before Lenore Kight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Another world record went by the board in the women's United States outdoor swimming championships yesterday, and once again it was the library mermaid, Lenore Kight, that was responsible, just as she was on the first day. It was in the quarter-mile race, her shortest distance, and this time she had real opposition to face, and had to exert herself to win. She made the distance in 5m. 32.5s., while the previous figures, also made by her two years ago, were 5m. 33.6s.

Curiously enough, the swimmer who forced her to her new record, Mary Lou Petty, of Seattle, was not able to retain even second place. She forced Miss Kight to fight all the way until the last turn, holding the lead during most of the earlier part of the race. But after the defending champion finally got the lead, Miss Petty dropped back rapidly, and a wild dash by Jane Burr, a newcomer from Coral Gables, Florida, carried her into second place.

Two new champions were crowned in the other two races of the day, though one has been a familiar figure in previous seasons. Katherine Rawls of Miami Beach, holder of the record, who lost to Ann Govednik of Chisholm, Minn., last year, recovered the title in the 220-yard breaststroke, with Dorothy Schiller of Chicago also nosing out the champion, by the slightest of margins.

In the backstroke, two new local swimmers attained national honors for the first time, when Elizabeth Kompa led her elder sister Erna Kompa to the tape by less than a foot, as they came strong in the final lap, to overtake Anna Mae Gorman of Homestead, and take first and second places. Alice Bridges, the defending champion, was a disappointment, finishing far back in the crowd. The time was 2m. 58.9s., far below the records made in previous races by most of the dorsal stars.

Miss Kight and Miss Rawls will continue their battle for first places today, with the former now having won two of the three events in which she is entered, while Miss Rawls, with one win and one loss, can still tie or lead, if she wins the other two events for which she is still listed.

Willie Hoppe Is After Grand Slam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 20—Willie Hoppe, the "king of Billiards," whose name has been synonymous with the green-cloth sport for 40 years, snapped out of his lethargy of the past few months to state, in vehement tones, his plans for the 1935-36 season. They are short and sweet—a grand slam in billiards—a feat never before accomplished by any cue artist.

This means annexation of the 18.1 and 18.2 balkline crowns, as well as the cushion carom and three-cushion titles. Hoppe's effort to emulate Bobby Jones' 1930 grand slam in golf isn't as impossible, however, as it first appears. It must be remembered that the three-cushion championship is the only billiard title never held by the world-famous cueist.

Hoppe now is busily engaged in New York, giving free instructions to beginners and engaging in exhibitions. His statement follows: "The 18.1 balkline and cushion carom titles, which I now hold, will not be competed for this season, according to the National Billiard Association; so, naturally, I will automatically retain these two titles. Judging from my recent play, I am confident that I shall regain the 18.2 balkline crown in the next world tournament and then annex the three-cushion crown. My angle game has improved greatly here of late. This billiards' grand slam has been my lifelong ambition and, apparently, this season affords me my greatest opportunity."

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	19	12	.613
Missions	19	14	.576
Seattle	16	15	.516
Los Angeles	16	16	.500
Oakland	16	17	.485
Portland	15	17	.469
Hollywood	15	18	.455
Sacramento	13	20	.394

Results July 19

Oakland 4, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 3.
San Francisco 5, Portland 1.
Sacramento 6, Missions 0.
Seattle 3, Hollywood 2.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 20, 1910

THE great playing of Ty Cobb, Detroit's star outfielder, stopped the Boston Red Sox winning streak. The Tigers won in 11 innings, 3 to 2, knocking the Red Sox into third place in the American League standing. Cobb scored the first Detroit run and batted in the second. In the ninth inning, the "Georgia Peach" made a sensational running catch of a ball hit by Duffy Lewis that was labeled for at least three bases.

Lake Erie Oarsmen Enjoy Field Day On Lake Carnegie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 20—Canada, home of many famous oarsmen, launched its most formidable bid in recent years for United States sculling supremacy yesterday, when Charles A. Campbell, of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, captured the association single sculls with ease, in the national regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, on Lake Carnegie, for the G. W. Wilkes Cup, and thereby qualified to compete in the championship single sculls this afternoon, against the winners of the national championship for the past two years, Winthrop Rutherford Jr. of the Princeton University Association, and Albert B. Vogt, Penn Athletic Club, winner two years ago.

The 21-year-old Canadian, who is only recently prominent in sculling, but has already captured the Canadian title, swept over the mile and a quarter course in the fast time of 7m. 24.4s., after Daniel H. Barrow Jr., of the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, had held a slight lead for the first mile. Henry Bugbee, Home Club champion, was third, while the other finalist, John F. Coulson, also a newcomer from Canada, was swamped half way down the course, and regained his balance too late to overtake the others.

Another Canadian won a national singles title, when Jack Flavelle, another of the Argonauts, won the senior single sculls for oarsmen under 145 pounds, from a field of six, defeating Joseph Angyal, of the Ravenswood Boat Club, of Long Island City, raising his beat from 28 to 33 in the final hundred yards to win, after a close battle with the New Yorker most of the way.

Buffalo dominated the four and eight-oared shell events when the crews of its Westside Club defeated the best crews from New York and Philadelphia, in the senior four-oared shells with coxswain, for the Philadelphia cup, the 145-pound senior four-oared shells, with coxswain, for the Detroit Challenge cup, and the intermediate eight-oared shells, for the Richard K. Fox cup. New York Athletic Club took second in the first race, and Undine Barge Club, of Philadelphia, in the other two, with the Winged Foot also represented in the eight-oared.

Altogether it was a field day for the oarsmen of Lake Erie and it gives them a long lead for the Julius H. Barnes point trophy, the team championship, though this is still open with many more championships to be contested today.

George Reis to Defend Gold Cup Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 20 — George Reis, Lake George and Pasadena sportsman, will make a bid for his third consecutive Gold Cup championship here next Saturday afternoon when he drives his veteran racer, El Lagarto, to the starting line in the 32d running of America's blue ribbon motorboat classic. Five challengers will be in the field to vie for the honors Reis and El Lagarto have captured for the past two years.

Bill Horn, of Detroit and Newport News, Va., and Victor W. Kliesrath, of South Bend, Ind., both former champions, loom as strong contenders to regain their lost laurels in the coming regatta. Horn will pilot Delphine IV, which won the title in 1932, and Kliesrath, victor in 1930 and 1931, will drive Hotsy Totsy II. Other challengers are the Notre Dame, a new craft built for Herb Mendelshon, of the Detroit Yacht Club; Impshi, entered by Hubert Lucker, of Detroit, for the Dodge Brothers Dealers Association, and Scotty Too, owned by Sam Dunsford, of Concord, N. H.

Sporting Around the Hub

Peterson and Rogers Shine in Winchester Golf

EDWARD H. PETERSON of the Oakley Country Club and Arthur V. Rogers Jr. of Winchester captured the Winchester Country Club's annual invitation four-ball golf tournament yesterday afternoon, when they defeated J. B. Willing and E. L. Gates Jr. of the Brae Burn Country Club, 5 and 4, in the final. The winners defeated Robert Goodale and Don Conners of Winchester, 2 and 1, in the semifinal round yesterday morning.

Peterson, former Harvard golf captain, and Rogers put on a final-round drive which left them three under 4s when the match was concluded on the fourteenth hole. They had shattered par for the fifth time in the five rounds of competition, and were 10 strokes under par for the entire tournament. Peterson's and Rogers's best-ball scores for the final were: Out, 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3—33; in, 4 3 4 5 4. Gates and Willing had a best-ball score of 37 going out and came in with 4 3 5 5 4.

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North Shore Tennis—Sylvia Hatch of Winchester, just graduated from the junior ranks and fourth seeded in the seventeenth annual North Shore tennis championship at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, yesterday upset the second seeded player, Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, 6—0, 6—1, to enter the final round. Miss Hatch will meet Mrs. John J. Schieffelin of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., for the title tomorrow.

The women's doubles were narrowed down to the finals. Miss Hatch and Kay Parrot, another Winchester girl, will meet Mrs. Daniel P. Catlkins of New York and Mrs. Schieffelin in the title round.

♪ ♪ ♪

Seaward Will be Seaweed—Lawrence W. Lunt of Milton, who has entered his schooner Seaward in the American yacht racing Centennial race off Vineyard, Aug. 3, has changed the name of his craft temporarily to Seaweed to prevent any confusion with the Seaward entered by Parker C. Hatch of Hingham.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here and There — A single baseball game is scheduled between the Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, starting at 3 o'clock . . . Richard D. Lunn, 20-year old Princeton sophomore, became the new Maine resident golf champion yesterday, defeating another Auburn player, 18-year-old Edmund L. Abbott, 5 and 4, in the final at Portland . . . Dr. C. H. Ekstrom, the medalist, was eliminated yesterday in the second round of the New Hampshire state golf championship at Dixville Notch . . . Louis G. Zaboy, John Green and Hartley Chappell of the New England Canoe Racing Association were given a sendoff for the national paddling championships at Princeton, N. J., at the Riverside Canoe Club in Dedham last night . . . The New England Canoe Racing Association regatta on the Charles River at West Roxbury and Dedham will get under way at 7 o'clock this evening.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	57	37	.606
Memphis	53	41	.564
New Orleans	51	43	.543
Nashville	51	43	.543
Chattanooga	45	47	.487
Little Rock	44	47	.484
Birmingham	37	58	.389
Knoxville	34	58	.378

Results July 19

Little Rock 13, Birmingham 5.
Birmingham 1, Little Rock 0.
Atlanta 11, Chattanooga 8.
Nashville 4, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 4, New Orleans 2.

Mrs. Fabyan And Mrs. Arnold Make It East vs. West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 20—East meets West again in the final round singles match of the Essex County Club's lawn tennis championship for women. This was assured in the eleventh annual grass-court tourney here yesterday when Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., and Ethel Burkhardt Arnold of San Francisco won their semifinal-round matches.

Both finalists won in straight sets. Mrs. Fabyan, the second ranking player in the country, defeated Katharine Winthrop of Ipswich, Mass., who is in charge of the tournament, 6—2, 6—2; while Mrs. Arnold, who is in the East making a bid for the United States Wightman Cup team, had to play extra games in the opening set before she defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., at 7—5, 6—1.

Mrs. Fabyan has marched to the final round in eight straight sets. She lost only 25 games on the way. Last week at Longwood, her first grass tourney since she married Marshall Fabyan Jr., she did not show up well, and playing dangerously she finally bowed in the semifinal round to Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., the United States junior champion. This week at this North Shore club she has gradually found her true game, which carried her to the final of the nationals last year against Helen Hull Jacobs. Mrs. Arnold's entry was accepted after the draw had been made. She, too, has done well.

The former Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline also reached the doubles final with Kay Winthrop. They teamed to defeat the second seeded combination of Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, in a three-set battle, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

In the other doubles semifinal, Carolin A. Babcock of Los Angeles and Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., the topseeded pair, defeated Mrs. Arnold and Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—0, 4—6, 6—4.

Late afternoon showers yesterday prevented the playing of the mixed doubles matches.

Gaines, Yates, Bliss And Edwards Left

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 20 (AP)—Four expert shotmakers, to whom winning the 36-year-old western amateur golf championship would be a brand new experience sharpened their sights for the semifinal matches today.

Jack Gaines, Los Angeles, drew Charley Yates, Atlanta, and Rodney Bliss, Omaha, tournament medalist, was up against Don Edwards, San Jose and Stanford, youngest player of the four. Winners of today's 36-hole battles will play for the title tomorrow.

Gaines is the only veteran left. He is 36, and back in 1909 caddied at St. Louis for Fred McLeod, once national open champion. Yates, former national intercollegiate champion, is 21, Bliss is 22, and Edwards two years younger.

Of the four, Bliss had the easiest and Yates the hardest job in driving to the semifinals. Bliss, all clubs blazing, saddled a crushing 9-and-8 defeat on Dave (Spec) Goldman of Dallas, who beat Johnny Goodman the day before. Yates, shooting 3 below par for the 36 holes, overhauled Gus Moreland, Peoria, Ill., and beat him 1 up.

Gaines toppled Jack Malloy, Tulsa, 2 and 1, and Edwards fired four birdies in the last four holes to beat Walter Emery, Shawnee, Okla., by the same score.

The Players Defeat The Gentlemen at Oval

LONDON, July 20 (Canadian Press)—Aided by splendid bowling, The Players defeated The Gentlemen by 9 wickets in the three-day cricket fixture concluded yesterday at the Oval.

The Gentlemen scored 218 runs in their first innings, but faltered in the second, being held to 89. The players declared at 251 for 9 wickets in their first innings, then scored 57 for one.

Yorkshire increased its lead in the county competition with an innings and 76-run victory over Northamptonshire. Derbyshire replaced the idle Warwickshire eleven in third place, winning from Kent yesterday by an innings and 75 runs.

Wright Wins Mountain Title

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 20 (AP)—Arthur S. Wright of Hartford, Conn., won the White Mountain and New Hampshire men's singles tennis championship yesterday. He defeated David S. Burt of Old Lyme, Conn. Miss Mary Whittemore of Dublin, N. H., garnered the women's title when she defeated Miss Ottilie Gaertner of Boston, Mass. Wright defeated Burt, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Whittemore defeated Miss Gaertner, 6—3, 6—1. F. R. Kuser and H. A. Whitehead of Trenton, N. J., won the doubles title, 9—4, 6—4, 6—4, from Hugh Oakley, Montclair, N. J., and Franklin Osgood, Great Neck, L. I., and in the mixed doubles final, Miss Whittemore and Whitehead defeated Miss Gaertner and Osgood, 6—0, 6—3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	35	.679
St. Louis	50	30	.625
Chicago	48	34	.585
Pittsburgh	43	41	.512
Brooklyn	38	42	.475
Cincinnati	39	44	.470
Philadelphia	33	47	.413
Boston	21	62	.253

Results July 19

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 9, New York 3.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 0.

Mangrum Leads With 67

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20 (AP)—Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, one of the pace-setting triplets in the recent United States open, fired a 67, 3 under par, to take the first-round lead in the St. Paul open golf championship yesterday, with Ky Laffoon of Chicago, one of his playing partners, right behind him with a 69.

Olga Kallos Retires Trophy

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20 (AP)—Olga Kallos of Bridgeport, Conn., won her third straight Delaware women's clay-court tennis championship yesterday, defeating Mrs. Catherine Sample of Miami, Fla., 6—1, 7—5. With her victory, Miss Kallos retires the Hotel Dupont trophy.

Tigers Inspired By Cochrane's Hustling

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the Detroit Tigers come through and defend the American League baseball championship they captured last season, it will be a shining compliment to their catcher-manager, Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane.

During the first two months of the 1935 season, the Tigers were playing indifferent baseball, losing more often than they won. Cochrane would rather do most anything else, for he hates to lose ball games. While his club was playing with that second-division atmosphere, the veteran backstop was working harder than any man in the outfit. Nobody tries harder to win when his team is in a slump. It is the way Cochrane learned the game—the Connie Mack system.

Close Behind Yankees

Perhaps it was Cochrane's persistence in the face of what, at times, appeared to be a hopeless cause that shamed the rest of the Tigers into following their manager's example. The team suddenly hit the pennant stride and found itself on the heels of the pace-setting New York Yankees, who at one stage of the race led by 7½ games. These Yankees find themselves in a dangerous position, with a pack of snarling Tigers in close pursuit, the same pack of Bengals that upset predictions and beat them to the 1934 pennant.

The defeat in last year's World Series took considerable spirit out of the Detroit fans; but in more recent games, and since the Tigers have snapped out of their early-season slump, the spectators have been packing in to watch Cochrane's boys. A team that has shown the fight and dash that have marked the Tigers' recent rush deserves the support of the fans. And Cochrane is the man Detroit's royal rooters can thank for the about face of their team. It is not possible for a group of athletes to lay down on their work while a leader like Cochrane is behind the plate, fighting for every break.

Rowe in Form

Yesterday, the Tigers won again, defeating the Boston Red Sox, 9 to 7, at Tom Yawkey's ball yard, known as Fenway Park. This victory came while the Yankees were dropping their second straight game to the eighth-place St. Louis Browns, in New York, which advanced the Tigers to within half a game of first place in the standing. Tom Bridges was the winning pitcher for the Detroiters, although he needed assistance from Hogsett, Auker and Rowe. The last named entered the game in the ninth inning with two out and the bases full, and threw only one ball to retire the side. He forced Oscar Melillo, who had previously batted in three runs, to ground out.

A few weeks ago it was printed that the Yankees would win the pennant this season because their pitching was the best in the league. At the moment, their pitching is considerably below that standard, while the Tiger boxmen have rounded into winning form. Alvin Crowder, who pitched like a minor leaguer during the spring training period, has suddenly found himself again. Schoolboy Rowe, after a slow beginning, is going at top speed. Tom Bridges has had his troubles, but he is a great pitcher and will be valuable during the remaining weeks of the race.

The actual power of the Detroit machine, however, is told in the batting column. Hank Greenburg, Charlie Gehringer, Pete Fox, Goose Goslin and Cochrane are hitting hard and give the Bengals a much more potent punch than that of the Yankees. Greenberg has been the batting sensation of the current season, setting the pace in the American League for home runs, doubles and runs batted in. At the halfway mark in the schedule, big Hank had driven in an even 100 runs and it is possible he will break the league record held by Lou Gehrig of the Yankees at 185. Hack Wilson holds the major league mark of 194.

Gehringer is making another bid for the American League batting championship which he missed by a few points last year to Lou Gehrig. Charlie says that to do so he must beat out Gehrig and Jimmy Foxx, an interesting statement in view of the way Philadelphia's Bob Johnson has smashed the ball to date. Gehrig has been in the longest slump of his career, but will undoubtedly come with a rush during the final weeks of the season.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	54	37	.593
Indianapolis	50	39	.562
Columbus	49	39	.557
Milwaukee	46	42	.523
Kansas City	44	42	.512
St. Paul	41	44	.482
Toledo	38	48	.442
Louisville	28	59	.322

Results July 19

Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 13, Louisville 9.
Columbus 8, Minneapolis 2.

Regatta Is Abandoned

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., July 20 (AP)—The regatta here in which class J yachts, including Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, were scheduled to compete, was abandoned today because of bad weather.

Where to Dine

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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

An Architect Appraises A House

AN ENORMOUS bulk of material has been printed about the dwellings of former generations, an amount indicative of the fertility of the subject and the varied aspects its attractions assume according to individual taste. Those tastes often seem singletrack, with attention fixed on some one aspect, bringing for the public's enlightenment the emphasis of enthusiasms based very differently.

To some the technicalities of architecture appear to be the sole incitement as these abundantly evince the skill, scholarship and individuality of the builder-architects of the 1700's and early 1800's.

In these present days, men whose qualifications are indicated by collegiate degrees in the arts are likely to be consulted for the most modest new structure or renovation. In those earlier years no such course of study was known, though there were numerous books available to supplement with design and theory the long and exacting trade- or craft-training of the builder.

The Architects View

So the architect of today who studies old dwellings finds in many of them plentiful details significant of the builders' individuality, as they embodied in wood, brick and stone their personal translations of an art learned through both practice and reading. All this, it is true, may seem to belong to the expert's or specialist's attitude, but many of the features they notice become quite obvious once they are called to the layman's attention. And after that the recurrence of the feature elsewhere is fixed as an added bit of interest for us. So the architect-enthusiast who writes lively and informative opinions on an old building, even though they are somewhat technical, provides hints for increased pleasure in this direction.

All this is true of the architect-observer, who sees only a structure designed thus and so, with this detail and that, and having such and such proportions. He tells about what he, as an architect, thinks interesting or important. Impelled by contrasting ideas, another gives thought mainly to history, crowds his comments with facts, local and international events of which the place and its former inmates were scenes and actors. Perhaps the next visitor thinks in terms of social manners and will dwell on the stages of domestic and community life in which the home was erected and the first generations occupied it. Then, in time, a poet may linger about rooms and garden, and after a while wander away to weave into the fabric of haunting verse some of the romance and tragedy the place has witnessed.

In his brochure, The Moffatt-Ladd House, Philip Dana Orcutt, A. I. A., views a New Hampshire residence of about 1763 from the several angles mentioned, except the last. His profession naturally leads to a careful appreciation of the design, in the large and in detail, but his broader concerns lead to a background sketch of local and American colonial contemporary affairs. Against this picture an outstanding Portsmouth house is projected along with its builders and early occupants, whose descendants have ever since dwelt there.

In Trust for Public Good

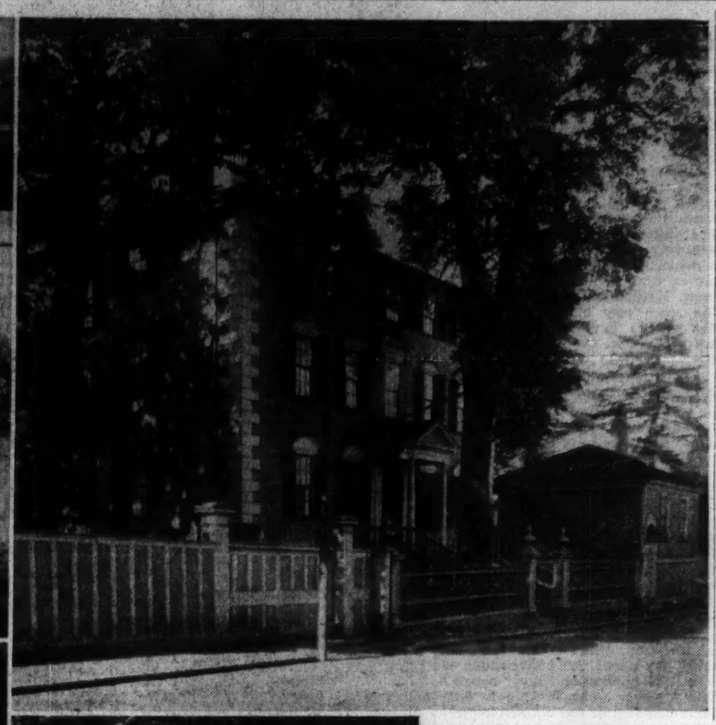
Now through the generosity of the Ladd family, last of these, the house and gardens have come in trust to the New Hampshire Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and are open to the public during the summer months. Home of a wealthy merchant ship-owner, it was situated on a bluff above the Piscataqua River, and from its windows he could watch his craft as they began or ended their voyages to distant ports.

The character of the house is revealed by the view pictured here of the hall, which is the finest one in all New England. What its wall paper was originally is not known, but the present one, found also in the upper hall, is famous for its origin and remarkable for its excellent condition. It is the "Vues d'Italie" printed by Joseph Dofour in Paris between 1815 and 1820.

Within a slender volume of less than 50 pages, Mr. Orcutt has compressed much collateral matter that enlivens the subject and gives it crisply outlined surroundings, physical and reminiscent. Set close to the highway as was the manner in the English birthplace of its builder, deep gardens extended from the rear and still have somewhat of their old form and beauty. But it is the home within which he makes us most desire to see, for this has been changed little if any in the nearly two centuries of its standing.

C. G. B.

When Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was one of the largest American cities, a leading merchant shipowner named Capt. John Moffatt built there, in 1763, a house for his son. Unchanged since that date, it is shown at the right, above, with the detached office built about 1810.



The hall is the finest in New England, its stairway being seen in the left upper view. Below, the deeply molded paneling and overmantel in a bedroom still further attest the dignity of the architecture. In the extensive gardens back of the house is a richly sculptured sundial.

The wallpapers on the upper and lower halls of the Moffatt-Ladd house are extremely rare examples in excellent condition. They are the Vues d'Italie series, printed in Paris about 1815-1820 by Joseph Dufour

Loan Exhibition In Marblehead

AGAIN there is to be a July loan exhibition at the Parish House of Saint Michael's Episcopal Church on Frog Lane, in Marblehead. This year it opens on Tuesday, the 23d, and closes the following Saturday.

Families of the city and along the North Shore are lending old silver, glass and lustre ware in goodly amounts, allowing visitors to see treasured things that usually only household guests may look on.

The proceeds of the affair will be shared by the local Art Association and the maintainance fund of Saint Michael's Church. This is the only one in New England which has clung to its original faith ever since its erection in 1714. Unchanged also is the structure, even the pews and reredos being brought from England.

Vertical Aquariums

LITTLE tropical fish, which have been swimming around in horizontal tanks and chromium-trimmed aquariums, are going to have a surprise when some day a strong hand puts them into an upright cylindrical glass jar. The new type aquarium may stand on a chromium base in the center of the dining table, with the fish going around in circles or shooting up and down as they prefer.

Freshening Up With Paint

By Ethel Lewis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE not yet passed the time of year when we feel an urge to freshen up the house a bit and spend a thought or two on gardening. No longer do the seed catalogues call too loudly and we may turn our attention to each room for at least a few minutes. Does the entrance hall look dingy, or is the living room crowded and colorless? Is it the dining room that seems to lack personality, or has the sun-porch degenerated into a catch-all?

The answer to all these questions may call for a thorough house re-ordering, but more than likely the house—even if it's only a one-room apartment—has need of a thinking and seeing survey. A seeing one, to notice what actually is wrong: a thinking one, to figure out what can be done to make the most of what we have. It is always a pleasant task to buy new furniture or rugs or draperies, or to have a whole room done over, but it is far more exciting to use our own ingenuity and create a new effect out of old things with very little expenditure.

Painting—Economical, Transforming

There are many ways of going about this, but perhaps the most fundamental is attacking the problem with a paint brush and a few carefully chosen cans of paint. If your entrance hall really does look dingy, its face will present a smiling welcome by repainting. Not the whole hall necessarily. If the wall paper is quite all right the trim might be done over a different color. If, for instance, we have one of those charming green and white wallpapers, the trim may be made a light, clear green to match that tone in the paper instead of leaving it the proverbial white.

If the wall is painted—a neutral cream or buff or gray—perhaps a deeper or a brighter tone for the trim around the doors and windows may provide the necessary life. With the gray wall, silver trim would be effective; with cream, one could use green or light, greenish-blue; or, dull goldish yellow would harmonize with a buff wall. Sometimes painting over the outside door adds a dashing color note that will make the hall something more than a passageway—a black door or a dull-blue door, or a gray-red door—whichever fits in best with our color scheme.

Order and Cheer for Closets

Perhaps there is one of those hall closets that catches everything and where nothing can ever be found. The cure is easy. Repaint it a bright color—one that is a real surprise when the door is first opened—bright coral pink, jade green, golden-yellow, chartreuse, cherry red. The results will be amazing. In the first place, the closet gets cleaned and sorted out; secondly, it is always easier to keep a gaily colored closet in order than it is one that is dull and dingy. The old raincoats can be put on painted-over hangers; the rubbers can be sorted out—you know how difficult it is to find a matched pair on any rainy day—and set neatly on the newly painted shelves for shoes. Hat stands make even shabby hats seem a bit more wearable. Those upper shelves can hold hat boxes repapered to go with the new color scheme, or larger and heavier boxes for storage of out-of-season garments.

Other Painting That Helps

Having the trim done over may improve the living room or the dining room as it did the hall, though one must even be more careful to watch the already established color scheme. One should not spoil a carefully planned scheme just to be doing something different. You might start by having the inside of the built-in book-cases or corner cupboards done over would be a good beginning. If the built-in shelves are painted the same color as the background and trim, then the inside might be a pale green, gold, lacquer red, or bright blue-green, depending upon which of those colors would add the most to the room. The corner cupboard can be tremendously improved in this way. Undoubtedly the china or books or the small art objects that you wish to display there will be doubly attractive against the newer and more colorful background. Bright blue or red or green or blue-green or yellow-gold, are all possible suggestions.

If the sun-porch needs much refurbishing, the painter can work there to excellent advantage, whether doing over all the furniture or just a chair or two or table. The plant stands and flower boxes may need to be freshened up, whether doing them over in the same color or in something quite different. Even the floor can be done over if one is not fortunate enough to have either a tile or linoleum, which needs only a new coat of wax.

Rector Finds Elizabethan Silver

A romantic discovery of secret treasure was recently made by the rector of a Leicestershire parish. Searching for some papers in the safe of his church, he found that the safe had a false cardboard back and behind that were a number of ancient silver ecclesiastical vessels, tarnished and blackened with age and disuse.

The greatest prize of the amazing cache was a small but lovely Elizabethan chalice, believed to have been used at Communion by various English Kings who lived at Rockingham Castle not far away. The cup is said to have a sales-room value alone of many hundreds of pounds.

Rejuvenated Hotel Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE Stevens Hotel, here, has converted one entire floor, approximately 118 of its 3000 rooms, into attractive one, two and three-room apartments. These are primarily for occupancy of six months or longer. However, the fact that they were once simply hotel bedrooms, but are today attractive living quarters with a homelike and inviting atmosphere which people are eager to occupy, has opened the eyes of hotel keepers to new possibilities in furnishing.

The transformation was effected by a little skillful planning and the use of a few good, simple, decorative ideas. Merely throwing two or three of the old rooms into one unit would not have accomplished the same result. It was the introduction of winning attractiveness by means of new colors and interesting fabrics, as parts of a modern decorative scheme which included adaptation of furniture for either bedroom or living room use.

An Eminent Architect as Decorator

Under the direction of the Chicago architect, John Wellborn Root, one of America's foremost modernists, the old walls were tinted either an oyster white; a pale, cowslip yellow; or a delicate, chocolate brown. The old carpets were dyed brown, and color schemes of brown and watermelon pink; brown and hydrangea green; brown and yellow, were adopted as suitable for the original light walnut furniture which was modernized and re-used. In some rooms the ceilings were painted watermelon pink, or yellow, which create charming effects by casting a soft glow about a whole room.

Old Parts Utilized

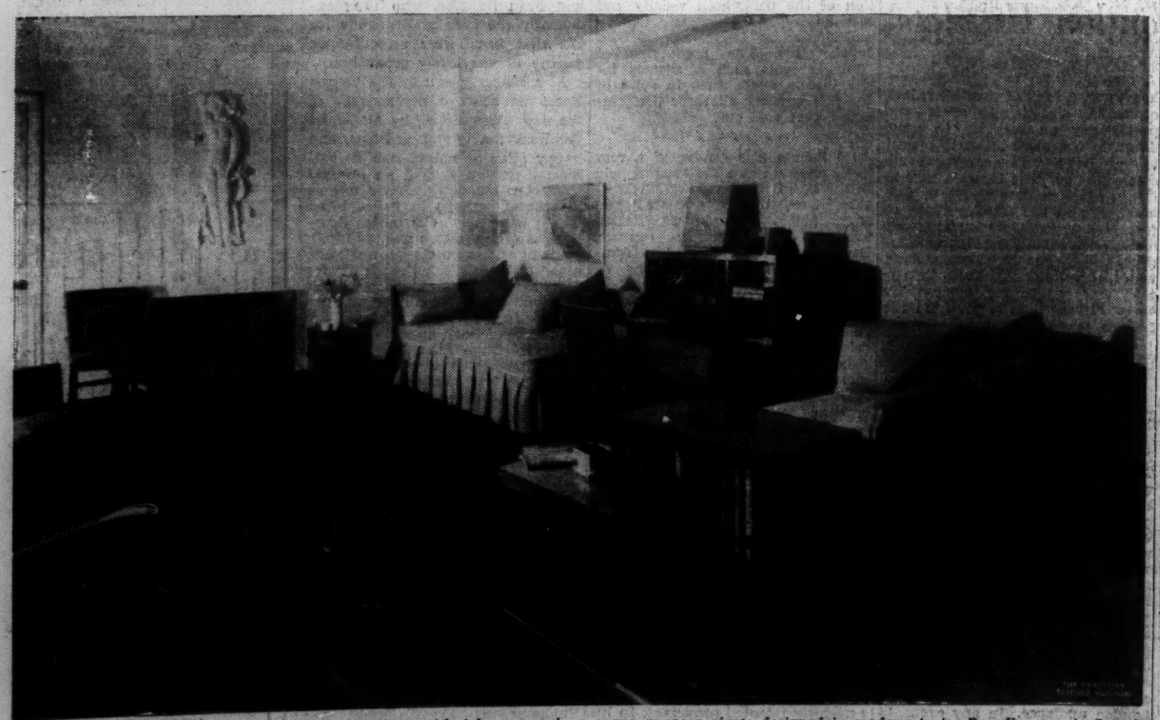
The old chairs were recovered in modern fabrics; the box-springs and mattresses were converted into bed-couches with detachable backs; headboards and footboards of walnut. So changed, they might be placed in corners with footboard removed; or could be used as studio couches with both ends removed; or, with the backs and ends attached, as free-standing living-room couches. Special long cases filled with the bed-pillows form a soft back for these bed-couches during the day.

The old dressers were modernized, the mirrors being removed and hung on the wall to one side, instead of in the center. These were balanced by attractive modern lamps placed at the opposite end of the dressers. Useful little tables were especially designed for the rooms, one being a combination night-table, while another serves as an end-table, holding a lamp and books, with shelves and drawers beneath for storage space. A unique, many-purpose piece designed by Mr. Root to be used either as a desk or a dressing-table, contains space for telephone and books, and has drawer space below.

Windows in all rooms are shaded with Venetian blinds and hung with horizontally striped curtains which carry out the several color schemes of brown and pink, brown and green, or brown and yellow. Cushions introduce an occasional note of deep violet or old gold, and lamps that furnish soft lights at night, may be moved to different points about the rooms as desired. Each apartment contains one or two beautiful Hanfstaengel prints of a Van Gogh, a Gaugin or other modern painter, framed in silver, copper or gilt.

Some Fireplaces But No Mantels

The larger apartments, consisting of a living room and one or two bedrooms, have in the living room a simple fireplace with an artistic wall decoration in plaster by Edgar Miller. There are no mantels. Many of the features introduced by Mr. Root appeared in the room designed by him and shown in a Metropolitan Museum exhibition of modern interiors last winter. The ideas employed are such as could be used in transforming any old-style room of suitable size into an attractive, homelike bedroom by night and living room by day.



Bringing up to date the furnishings and decorations of hotel rooms outfitted in the manner of some decades back is a problem that has been solved by John Wellborn Root, with the result pictured here. Carpets were dyed, beds converted to bed couches; walls and ceilings tinted; many-purpose pieces designed in modern taste. Broadly conceived and artistically executed, these changes have produced arrangements of quiet dignity and animated richness. Several color schemes were chosen and were economically adapted to many rooms and suites.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

A Gilt Framed Mirror of the Early 1800's

A COMMON type of American mirror which was made between 1810 and 1830 is that shown in the sketch here. It is a somewhat architectural design, with turned portions on the sides which suggest columns and a molded and decorated top part which may be accepted as derived from a cornice. The balls which are placed about the top have no discoverable connection with any architectural detail, although they are where a frieze belongs.

While there are thirteen balls here, no one should be misled into thinking that they stand for the thirteen original states. That notion is merely the loose gossip of the antique shops, where many such absurdities start and are cultivated. Mirrors made within the same two decades may have as many as 29 of these ornaments, but there were not 29 states until about 1850. Earlier mirrors which are made in a finer manner may have the greatest number. So these balls may be thought of merely as ornaments and otherwise as having no significance whatever.

The paintings which add so much interest to mirrors of this type vary considerably, but merchantmen and ships-of-war are considered most desirable just now. Figures of women dressed in the style of the empire or of 1830 are also frequently seen.

The sides of these mirror frames also vary greatly, sometimes being the same as the bottom section here, which has a series of tiny balls inset. In other examples, the top and bottom as well as sides are of turnings similar to the sides here. The variations are almost numberless, in forms and construction. Gilt is the dominant finish, sometimes combined with black paint on the cheap types.

C. G. B.

Book Ends of Glass

Glass bricks, more accurately known as structural glass, used in the modern glass houses which we may hear more about in years to come, are being adapted for artistic and useful book ends. Unlike many book ends which unfortunately are more artistic than useful, these are very heavy and capable of doing a real job of holding books.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Mysterious Miss Stone

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A NEW opera is so rarely encountered in London that one's curiosity was titillated by the announcement of the production, at the Lyceum Theater, of a new Celtic grand o[illegible]—"Iernin"—with music by George Lloyd to a libretto by William Lloyd. All one knew about it was that the librettist and composer were father and son, and that the opera itself was first produced in Panzance, Cornwall, last November. The synopsis of the three acts, which filled a whole page of the program, may be reduced to two sentences. "Iernin," one of the circle of stones known as the Nine Maidens, comes to life and enamours Gerent, who, as the saying goes, alas, "belongs to another." Gerent indiscreetly celebrates his wedding day by fleeing to the hills with Iernin, but she, taking stock of the situation, very sensibly decides to become a stone again.

One rubbed one's eyes, for here we were back again in a period when the great Irving himself, chin on chest and darkly guttural, was still pacing this same Lyceum stage—and to the critical discomfort of Mr. Shaw. At that time the Celtic twilight had settled over English literature and although many of their readers had only the foggiest notion of what it was all about, up-to-date authors were determined to be Celtic at all costs.

In badly lighted books and plays we strained to catch the vague experiences of impossible peasants in "the twilight margin of the West." "The dim wisdoms old and deep," it seemed, were to be made articulate by suggestive darknesses. The essential element, in the words of Ernest Renan—who discovered the Celt somewhere about the year 1856—was the pursuit of the unknown, an endless quest after an object ever flying from desire. Debussy's "Pélleas and Mélisande" and on a lower, more popular level, Rutland Boughton's "Immortal Hour," are the musical legacies of a period when art industriously cultivated the shadow of a shade.

A Celtic Mist

The aesthetic of "Iernin," then, seems a little belated at a time when even music, always a little behind her sister muses, has found inspiration in a railway locomotive and an iron foundry. Nothing can be said about the literary quality of the libretto. This the singers were wholly successful in keeping a dark secret between themselves. Now and then an adventurous word or phrase escaped and reached the fourth row of the stalls but these only deepened the general Celtic mist. The incessant doubling of the voice parts by the orchestra did not make things any easier for the listener.

After a time one began to wish that the singers would merely mime their parts and leave the rest to the more eloquent voices in the orchestral pit. This cloudy diction—sound without sense—made the first and last acts, in which there was far too little action on the stage, seem even longer than they were. Only a great composer could have saved the listener from boredom. The musical treatment of the English language is admittedly a difficult problem, but one solution may be found by anybody who studies the works of a composer who lived quite a long time ago—Henry Purcell.

When Mr. Shaw was a music critic in the "naughty nineties" he once stated that he was quite prepared to write a book of directions for making a good opera. He proposed to follow the method of an actor who had published a book on the art of writing a play. "His plan was a simple one. Take all the devices which bring down the house in existing plays; make a new one by stringing them all together; and there you are."

If Mr. Shaw had ever written that book one might have suspected that the composer of "Iernin" had read it. He certainly has a talent for writing music which is theatrically effective. Unlike so many English composers who try their hands at opera, he knows the difference between a stage and a concert-platform. For so young a man his musical idiom is for the most part strangely old fashioned. But he has a decided melodic sense; his music moves and he can draw big outlines. Harmonically one did not find the score very interesting and he has yet to develop an individual sense of color.

Writing for a Crowd

A vigorous talent is there, however, and one hopes that next time he will escape from the pallid, wistful excitements of Celtic mists and discover a libretto of substance with plenty of dramatic action. Scene II. of the second act — entitled "Cross Roads," at which the chorus did the "dirty work" that perhaps induced poor Iernin to return to the more peaceful Stone family — proved that the composer knows what to do with a crowd which, incidentally, is more than one can say of the producer. Here the composer and the opera were at their happiest.

Granting the necessity and value of tradition, what can a decorous critic say about the conventions of operatic production and acting? The Lyceum stage became a veritable museum of the old stereotyped attitudes, movements, and gestures. One shuddered to think of what a revue or ballet producer would have said to those huntsmen (with spears, of course) and to some of the minor characters who might easily have been caricaturing themselves. Probably he would have wanted to say it with no flowers by request. An opera chorus is an opera chorus, and that's that. But could not some daring reformer extend its very strict but peculiar etiquette by inventing a little new "business" for its leisure moments on the stage?

Elizabeth Nelvi was a very attractive Iernin and fitted the period by recalling an Aubrey Beardsley drawing. Edith Furmedge as the neglected Cunaide was miscast. Henry Wendon and Philip Bertram took the parts of Gerent and Bedwyr, respectively, and Kenneth Ellis as a Priest deserves special mention. But the cast and indeed the whole stage would have benefited greatly by more intelligent and enterprising production. The composer himself conducted and secured an excellent ensemble between the orchestra and the stage.

Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Upper Left—Mlle. Kamijem, by Stowitts, in the Masculine Role of "Damar Woclan" a Hero of the Panjii Cycle. Upper Right—The King's Horse by Stowitts. Lower—Raden Mas. Kudokusumoatmodjo by Stowitts

Javanese Stagecraft

By Dorothy Adlow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BRED as Occidentals are on the theater of realism, the revelation of certain Oriental traditions of the playhouse are bewildering and incomprehensible. Theater folk of the Western World have not been as enterprising as dancers, who have gone to the Far East, and worked and studied in order to gain knowledge of traditional modes. Hubert J. Stowitts, a Nebraskan by birth, has displayed considerable initiative in making a journey from the Himalayas to Ceylon, through Java and Cambodia, where he studied and made paint illustrations of native life. He had an enviable opportunity to study the Javanese Theater as the guest of a prince. He studied dancing, too. (Mr. Stowitts was the dancing partner of Pavlova for five years.)

On view throughout the summer in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a collection of pictures and puppets brought back to America by Mr. Stowitts. There are included royal portraits, shadow puppets, and picture theater rolls which disclose the legends and conventions of the Javanese stage. Mr. Stowitts himself has painted a number of portraits of actors and dancers of today in characteristic pose and costume. The expressions, the gestures, and ornaments are painted with such accuracy that each detail is unmistakable. These paintings may be consulted as documentary records of gesture, costume and symbol. Mr. Stowitts has painted them with an utterly objective eye, recording fastidiously fact for fact. The minuteness of many details such as patterns in fabrics, encrustations of gems exemplifying a prodigious patience and a fine skill.

Where the Arts Merge

Music, dancing and the theater merge in Java. Through theatrical performance people are schooled in morality, good manners and elegant speech. The activities of the theater incorporate athletics in addition to education and diversion. The theater is even part of domestic life, for each house has an open veranda where there are performances of plays, ballets and pantomimes. Performers willingly undergo a strenuous training. Notables, such as princes, perform.

In the exhibition there is a portrait of the son of the Prime Minister, Raden Sawarniman, seen in a rôle, "Bogis," which requires agility in ju-jitsu. One of the few women acting in Javanese dramas, Madame Yati, is seen as a pantomime danseuse. An actor-prince, "Raden-Sudarno," is depicted in a feminine rôle. Alongside each painted portrait there is exhibited a puppet or a marionette in the rôle corresponding to that of the actor portrayed. The puppets are known to some of us because of their representation on Javanese batiks (of recent vogue in the United States). They are also to be seen in Oriental collections such as that of the British Museum.

Caricature and Silhouette

They are flat, cut from the hide of water buffalo, painted and pierced with intricate traceries. The flatness of the silhouette is enhanced by the design of costume and accessory. The facial features are sharply caricatured, the limbs attenuated. The arms are jointed for manipulation. The flat puppets contrast with the rounded marionettes, which in their three-dimensional realistic character approximate those of the West. The "curtains," the backgrounds, the coaches and horses are similarly decorative. The collection conveys a splendor which results from elaborate though restrained cultivation.

In addition there are some portraits painted in Oriental stylization of several rulers of Java. Most beautiful is that of the sister of the Sultan of Djokja.

To complete the collection, there is a group of Balinese picture theater rolls, "Wayang beber." Pictures are drawn on a painted cloth, which is unrolled gradually to the accompaniment of an orchestra, while a reader, "dalang," recites verses of ancient lore. The cloth rolls in themselves are handsome decorations. They are linen color weaves and the pictures are applied with red pigment.

'Boris' at the Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

RUSSIAN opera in Russian, following the dispensations in Italian and in French, was the tribute to the lyric drama at the Lewisohn Stadium last week. Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" held the out-of-door stage on the evenings of July 11 and 12—the production being provided by the Art of Musical Russia, except for the impersonator of Boris, the orchestra (taken, of course, from the Philharmonic-Symphony), and the conductor, Alexander Smallens.

The public response brought 4500 to the Stadium on the first occasion, 5500 on the second. The total of 10,000 equaled the aggregate record of the two "Fausts" and surpassed by 3000 that of the two "Aïdas." Yet the first showing of "Boris" a year ago attracted an audience of 8500!

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How explain the falling off? Perhaps just by the fact that in the meantime "Boris" had been presented indoors in the midtown by the Art of Musical Russia and thus a steadily increasing familiarity with a score that was new here in 1913 has robbed it of some of its glamour. And perhaps, too, the public would prefer operas this summer which had not figured at the Stadium last summer. Shortly "La Bohème," "La Traviata," "Tosca," and "Prince Igor" will determine how much there is to that guess.

Naturally the performance acquired special interest from the North American début of George Dubrovsky, a baritone who has long been favorably known in Europe and South America and who was imported expressly for the uses of the Stadium. Vocally he made a particularly good impression. If the voice is not entirely free from hardness, it is well placed, of generous range, and of ample strength. On these occasions it was employed with discretion and skill and a particularly welcome sense of shading. Although his Boris made an imposing figure, Mr. Dubrovsky's acting seemed to me no more than conventional. However, the makeshift staging and the lack of space hampered him seriously in both the coronation scene and the scene in the Hall of the Duma.

The evening profited among the women by the euphonious and artistic singing of Jeanne Palmer Soudeikine as Marina, the rich and full-throated vocalism of Nadine Fedora as the Nurse, the purity of Marguerite Hawkins's tones as Xenia, and the characteristically played and sung Innkeeper of Dora Boshoer, though this hostess of balladry plied the needle instead of the more familiar broom.

Among the men Michail Shvetz supplied an unctuously humorous Varlaam, well seconded by the Missail of Joseph Kallini; Ivan Velikanoff was a shifty, cringing Schuisky; Vasily Romakoff as Pimenn and Alexis Tcherkassky as Tschelkalov delivered their lines with due sonority, and Ivan Ivantzoff sang the music of the false Dimitri in vigorous, ringing fashion.

The chorus for the most part did exceedingly well, and the orchestra, playing better than it had done on some recent occasions, merited praise under the devoted leadership of Alexander Smallens. And here was a case where costumes and scenery in Stadium opera, while obviously unpretentious, appealed as a rule to the eye and the intelligence.

An audience 9000 strong, the largest since the opening night and by far the most demonstrative of the season, testified on July 14 to the popular interest in José Iturbi as pianist, for on that evening the Spanish musician for the first time this summer reverted to his earlier rôle, without, however, relinquishing the baton. Thus in the Grieg piano concerto whenever one or more of the Iturbi hands had a recess from the keyboard, they gesticulated in one way or another toward the accompanying band, and on occasion two clenched fists raised high shook in sweet unison with the resounding tremors of the kettle-drums.

Less edifying than this engrossing spectacle, however, were the true musical results. Grieg's score needs more than a pianist-conductor to avoid jolts and lapses in its progress and to insure a just dynamic balance. Nor did Mr. Iturbi as pianist stand out favorably. And in any case one doubts the existence of any imperative call for the Spaniard in question to act as interpreter of the Norwegian. On the other hand, Mr. Iturbi supplemented the concerto with solo pieces by Albeniz, Granados, and de Falla which he played to the manner born. A mediocre performance of Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" suite led off this concert. The remainder of the program was given over to the hard-driven symphony of César Franck.

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The Fokine Ballet introduced its third program of the summer on the evening of July 15, while 4700 watched. Three ballets were shown—"Cleopatra" (music selected from Arensky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Glazounoff Tanieff, and Moussorgsky), "Les Sylphides" (piano music by Chopin orchestrated), and "Russian Toys" (music by Rimsky-Korsakoff). The first two, of course, were among the most famous items in the old Diaghileff repertory and "Les Sylphides" (sometimes known as "Chopiniana") has been done in New York repeatedly. Of both pieces the Fokine dancers gave in general a creditable, if not highly polished, account, and there were brilliant solo contributions by Paul Haakon.

It was in "Russian Toys," though, that Mr. Haakon's sheer virtuosity—his amazing leaps and his aerial twirlings—appeared in boldest relief. But the entire ballet—a stylized episode of Russian farm life—was a thoroughly accomplished affair and a delight to watch.

'Love Laughs—'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The plot of Mr. Laddie Cliff's new entertainment, "Love Laughs—" concerns a motion picture press agent who seeks front page notice for his company with the story of the theft of the famous Tollington pearls which are being used in one of its productions. His consequent stay in Dartmoor is brightened by a visit of the Hippodrome chorus. There are further complications with Lord Tollington himself, for some inscrutable reason, revealed as the real stealer of the real pearls. All this, viewed from the standpoint of probability, seems pretty steep; in fact, it has a definitely Cliff-like aspect.

Mr. Cliff dances with all the speed, precision, and neatness with which he charmed the town in his "Co-Optimist" days. Miss Renée Houston, long famous on the music-hall stage in a clever sister act, makes her début in musical comedy. Hers is a real triumph. Whenever she is on the stage the piece springs into life. Scaling the social ladders (and tumbling off them), dizzily slipping from refinement to vulgarity, rocketing, in accent and accentuation, from Mayfair to Midlothian, accompanying Mr. Cliff in song and dance, imitating Miss Greta Garbo, and interrupting the orchestra conductor, Miss Houston, in each and every manifestation of her skill, completely holds the audience. Miss Barbara Newberry and Mr. Allen Kearns are entirely satisfactory only when dancing. The music is tuneful without being striking.

"Love Laughs—" by Clifford Grey and Greatrex Newman. Music by Noel Gay. Dances and Ensembles by Frederick Lord. Produced by Campbell Gullan at the Hippodrome June 27, 1935.

London Art Exhibitions

By Frank Rutter

London

YET another Silver Jubilee exhibition has been opened. This time it is the Contemporary Art Society which was founded in 1910 "to acquire modern works for loan or gift to public galleries." Far less generously supported than the National Art Collections Fund—which is chiefly occupied with works by old masters—the contemporary receives only about £500 a year from subscriptions; yet during the past 25 years it has presented to the Tate Gallery works now valued at over £10,000, and has also made a series of important gifts to other galleries in London and the provinces. Further, it still retains a nucleus of works by younger artists which, though available for loans, have not yet been presented to any institution.

To celebrate its silver jubilee, the Contemporary Art Society is exhibiting a selection of the works it has acquired since 1910, at the Tate Gallery, where this collection will remain on view until Aug. 3. Among the paintings are such undisputed masterpieces as Augustus John's "Smiling Woman"; Sickert's "Ennui" an early portrait of George Moore; a brilliant flowerpiece, dated 1901, by Picasso; Wm. Nicholson's "Lowestoft Bowl," Vuillard's "Femme Assisse," Stanley Spencer's "Cookham Villas," Wm. Robert's "Creole Head," Wadsworth's "Dunkerque Harbour" (presented to Manchester in 1928), Algernon Newton's "Kensington" and two masterly small portraits in watercolor of M. and Mme. Rodin by Prof. Henry Tonks.

Sculpture includes an early bronze, "Head of a Girl," by Jacob Epstein, a work of exceptional beauty and refinement bought so far back as 1917, and also "La Chanteuse Triste," an archaic stone statuette, by Henri Gaudier Brzeska.

Good examples of Duncan Grant, Mark Gertler, Charles Ginner, Gilbert Spencer, John and Paul Nash, R. O. Dunlop, Richard Eurich, Matthew Smith and others are also included, and within its limits the collection gives a fair idea of aims and achievements in contemporary art.

James Gunn

A portrait exhibition of exceptional interest is that of paintings by James Gunn, which is being held throughout July at Messrs. Knoedler's Galleries (15 Old Bond Street). Still in his mid-thirties, Gunn has earned an enviable reputation in recent years by the striking portraits he has exhibited at the last few Academies. This exhibition contains his famous "Conversation Piece," which three years ago delighted all by its clever characterization and grouping of three well-known writers, G. K. Chesterton, Maurice Baring and Hilaire Belloc, and also his great full-length portrait of the composer "Delius," which impressed by its dignified and sympathetic rendering of this tragic yet majestic figure.

To these are added a number of new portraits, conspicuous among which are "E. V. Lucas," "Sir Harry Preston," "Sir Hugh Shaw-Steward Bart." and "Sir Wilmot Herringham," each one of which is noteworthy not only for its acute characterization and effective composition, but also for the skill of the texture painting which differentiates with subtlety between the surfaces of men's wear, tweed, serge, covert-coating, etc. This exhibition will certainly increase the artist's reputation, especially as a painter of men, while his delightful little interior containing a small full-length of the Master of Downing College, Cambridge (Prof. A. C. Seward, F. R. S.), confirms the expectations roused by his "Conversation Piece" that James Gunn has it in him to become the Zoffany of our day.

Walter Richard Sickert

At 75, Walter Richard Sickert is painting with undiminished vigor and zest, as proved by his brilliantly luminous and subtly characterized full length of Lord Castlerosse in this year's academy. The renewed activity and lively performances of this splendid veteran of British art are further indicated by the exhibition of his new paintings which is open this month at the Beaux Arts Gallery in Bruton Place. Here Sickert is showing no less than 12 new canvases, among them being a portrait of Marie Tempest which is to be sold for the benefit of the Marie Tempest Fund.

Sickert, who himself was a Shakespearian actor for a few years after leaving school in the early 'eighties, has always been attracted by the stage and stage subjects, and other theatrical portraits in this exhibition are "Peggy Ashcroft as Miss Hardcastle" (in "She Stoops to Conquer"), and the charming "Variation on Peggy." Though now living on the seacoast of Thanet, Sickert has not forgotten his old love of Brighton, and his new paintings include a delightful impression of "The Chain Pier," which testifies, with other pictures, to the continued vivacity of his touch and to his undiminished brilliance in harmonizing luminous color.

A memorial exhibition of paintings by Madge Oliver (1874-1924) at the Leger Galleries reminds London, rather belatedly, of the high accomplishment of a very beautiful colorist and charming painter. Born in Yorkshire and for some time a student at the Slade School in London, Miss Oliver went to Paris some 50 years ago, and spending most of her life in France and Italy, she rarely exhibited in London.

Influenced by the later developments of Impressionism, both in her breadth of design and in her color, Madge Oliver independently worked out a style which has affinity to the work of Sickert, Vuillard and Ethel Walker. Very sensitive to harmonies of cool, delicate color, in which fresh blues are apt to predominate, this artist was at her best in such interior and still life subjects as "Coin d'Atelier" or "Raisins et Draperie," though her skill in composition and poetic feeling for nature is delightfully revealed in "Le Silo" and other landscapes around Cassis, where she long had her home.

Vienna Festival Week

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

BEGINNING with the so-called "Wiener Festwochen," there was another deluge of concerts and guest-performances at the Staatsoper, following the end of the regular music season.

Furtwängler conducted "Tristan" and Weingartner was at the desk for the cycle of the "Ring des Nibelungen." "Meistersinger" is to be taken over by Knappertsbusch. To the Italian conductor, Victor de Sabata, we are indebted for the new and fine production of Verdi's "Othello." I do not think that Vienna has ever heard such a stylistically true and so elaborately polished a performance of this work. There was complete understanding between stage and music, combining glowing dramatic vitality with the highest pitch of musical expression.

Lotte Lehmann, who was heard for the first time as Desdemona, gave a lovely poetic impersonation of the part, both vocally and histrionically. Pistor as Othello and Jerger as Iago were splendid collaborators. The production of "Othello" was such a success for the Vienna opera that in spite of the fine weather all three performances were sold out.

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De Sabata also conducted a very lively program at a Festkonzert held in the opera house: the "Tell Overture," Frescobaldi's "Toccata," two short pieces by unknown Italian masters of the sixteen century, Catalani's "A Sera," and a symphonic poem, "Juventus," by de Sabata himself. In the second half of the concert there was Mozart's "Notturno" for four orchestras, Ravel's "Ma Mère l'Oye," Mossolov's "Eisen-Giesserei" ("Iron Foundry") and, finally, the "Tannhäuser Overture." Performance was brilliant throughout, yet the sequence and the arrangement of the program seemed to arouse a slight feeling of strangeness in the Viennese audience. One would have liked to have heard at least one rather more important symphonic work by de Sabata.

A newcomer to Vienna was Eugen Ormandy. After a concert he had recently conducted in Budapest—his first in Europe—personal opinions and press were so enthusiastic that he was at once invited to come to Vienna. He was also engaged for two further concerts in Budapest. His appearance in Vienna caused no disappointment. Ormandy had brought with him the Budapest concert orchestra, a body of young, extremely talented musicians. In his orchestral arrangement of Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo" the violins made such a brilliant display that the public demanded a repetition of the work.

It was, however, in Brahms' first Symphony that we learned to estimate Ormandy at his true worth. The many renderings we have heard given by the most famous conductors since Nikisch have made us so familiar with this Symphony that it was a great proof of Ormandy's musicianly powers that he was able to stand the test. His sensitive accompaniment of Szigeti in Mozart's D major Concerto was also a masterly achievement. Szigeti's beautiful, noble interpretation found a sympathetic ally in Ormandy. The rest of the program was designed as a trial of Ormandy's orchestral prowess:—besides the Paganini there were the "Nocturnes" by Debussy and Kodaly's "Hary Janos" Suite.

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The performance of "Tristan" under Furtwängler was the finest we have had of this work for some time. Frau Konetzni as Isolde, Pistor as Tristan, Hofmann as Marke and Frau Szantho, who sang excellently the part of Brangäne for the first time, were an ensemble worthy of the lovely production.

At a concert given by the Vienna Radio we heard a performance of the new "Sinfonietta" by Alexander Zemlinsky; a lyrical, gracious, and happy piece of music, rich in melodic invention and of an original character throughout. The middle movement, written in ballet form, was particularly charming. Zemlinsky's orchestration was, as usual, brilliant and intensely personal; the orchestral sonorities, though always dignified and transparent, were full of vivid color. Zemlinsky was an apt conductor for his "Sinfonietta."

A series of Bach and Händel celebrations have also been held, among which was an exceptionally lovely and vital performance of "Judas Maccabaeus" under the direction of Oswald Kabasta. It was a great pleasure to hear once more Ernst Kunwald conduct an evening of Schumann at the Vienna Radio. There was a particularly fiery and poetic rendering of the "Genoveva" Overture and of the C major Symphony.

Three Recent London Hamlets

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WE HAVE seen in London during the last few months three Hamlets—two professional and one amateur—whose performances have illustrated, in a striking way, the varying scope, and universal appeal, of this, the world's best part.

The first, and by far the most brilliant, was seen at the Old Vic., where Mr. Maurice Evans, who is among the most vivid of the Shakespearean actors upon London's stage today, gave an intelligent and attractive performance. While attaining always a high standard, however, it never quite winged the heights nor plumbed the depths of the prince's temperament and character. Consistently efficient, and a beautiful speaker of the lines, Mr. Evans nevertheless is not, in the more pregnant moments, aesthetically very close to Hamlet.

Another interesting performance was that given at the Westminster Theater by the young Irish actor Mr. Michael MacLiammoir, playing with the Gate Theatre Co. of Dublin in a production by Hilton Edwards, which brought out well the essentially dramatic qualities of "Hamlet." Mr. MacLiammoir is not technically up to the level of Mr. Evans, but his rich voice, easy movement, and strong dramatic instinct give appeal to all his work.

His weak points are an occasional heaviness, a trick of mouthing, lack of variety—facial and other—and particularly an inability to come down, in the more intimate scenes, to a light and conversational comedy-mood. The Ghost-scenes in this production were unusually well handled, and the Hamlet story, as presented by the Gate Theatre, was made uncommonly lucid and comprehensible. The production as a whole, despite weaknesses in the cast, deserved in my opinion far better notices than it got from the London press.

The third performance, by Mr. G. Wilson Knight, at the Rudolf Steiner Hall, though not technically comparable with the professional renderings commented upon above, becomes memorable when one considers how, seldom, indeed, a Professor of English Literature (at Toronto University or any other) who is himself the author of some brilliant books upon Shakespeare—including in this instance "The Wheel of Fire"— has both the will, and the courage, to come from study and classroom, to give upon the stage his own conception of Prince Hamlet as an acting part.

Circumstances prevented me from seeing more than a portion of the dress rehearsal, so that I am unable to say just what impression Mr. Wilson Knight's always sincere and earnest work produced upon a London audience. In any event, to play Hamlet in London, and to fulfill a long-held ambition, is something done.

P. A.

Bellini in a Film

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is much that is ridiculous in "The Divine Spark," an Alleanza Cinematografica Italiana production made with a largely English cast. It has dialogue which is at times almost unbelievably naïve, when the name of that intelligent young man, Mr. Emlyn Williams, is noted as being partly responsible for it. The story is of the life of Vincenzo Bellini, and there is a scene in which his opera "Norma," after a disastrous first performance, is saved by the introduction of a sentimental song he had written several years before. "That song," solemnly observes one of the characters, floundering around in the worst manner of the novelettes trying to convey the impression of genius, "that song has audience cannot prevent itself from laughing.

Moreover, just as an unpracticed reader will mar the sense of a passage by emphasizing the wrong words, so this film lends undue photographic significance to subsidiary incidents. Discouraged by the preliminary failure of "Norma," Bellini sits disconsolately in the foyer of the theater awaiting the verdict of the second performance. There bears down on him, out of the corner of the screen, monstrously towering over him, a huge, black sinister figure which is later recognized as that of Paganini, the violinist.

Now, there are several things wrong with this episode. In the first place, it is only quite a minor incident, much less important than many other events that happen in the course of the film; and it is therefore a mistake of proportion, and of dramatic construction, that it should be, as it is, the most emphatic piece of photography in the entire picture. Secondly, Paganini comes to Bellini with words of comfort, and anecdotes (suggestive of the Encyclopaedia Britannica) about all the musicians whose masterpieces have first been greeted with derision; and it is consequently unfortunate that the camera should represent the incident as one of terror rather than of hope.

Such lapses are worth dwelling on, because they are characteristic of the film. And they are the more interesting, perhaps, for the reason that they fail to prevent the picture from being one of the most satisfying and delightful entertainments that the screen has offered for a long time. Its story, if cast in the conventional romantic mold, is not futile, though this is the least of the film's merits.

It is admirably acted, notably by Mr. Donald Calthrop and Mr. Hugh Miller, who respectively bring a delicate sense of comedy and a vigorous feeling for drama to their work. But its principal charms are its lovely music and its exquisite photography. The music is most cunningly selected and dovetailed into the story of the film. It is chiefly taken from the operas of Bellini, but it also includes extracts from Beethoven and Mozart. The scene is mainly set in Naples, and the glimpses that one gets of the famous bay, and of Vesuvius are incomparably beautiful.

H. H.

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Stage and Film Notes

"Camille" is to be Greta Garbo's first film when she returns to Hollywood.

Maude Adams is preparing to reappear on the stage in a new play by Ada Bushnell, an actress.

Warner Brothers propose to film Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" and "Macbeth." Norma Shearer is to appear in Metro's film version of "Romeo and Juliet."

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ESTEY ORGAN CORPORATION
Brattleboro, Vermont

The Latest Folly of Mr. Pringle

AMONG the summer residents at our lake Mr. Pringle is known as the strange man who lives on the Point. There are many legends to support this reputation.

Why, for example, should Mr. Pringle, who has a large and lucrative law practice in the city, spend every week-end for three years, in prodigious labors with shovel, crowbar and wheelbarrow, to build a massive stone wall at the edge of the water, so that he could make a flower bed there to accomodate a few dozen poppies and nasturtiums, visible only to passers-by on the lake?

Why should he maintain an increasing population of bees in his little orchard (last winter he drove up from town through two feet of snow to see that they were all right) and then give all the honey away?

Why should he refuse to cut down any trees around the lake and use only old, burned logs, dragging them nearly half a mile to his house for fuel, particularly when he can buy cordwood for five dollars a load?

Why should he grow half an acre of vegetables when an occasional potato or a few green peas are all he wants and the remainder are distributed to all who care to come and get them?

* * *

BUT THESE INCALCULABLE goings-on of Mr. Pringle are an old story with us. We have ceased to wonder at anything that transpires on the Point. A strange, shy little man, Mr. Pringle, with his glistening bald head, his deep-tanned face and his sparkling blue eyes—in the city a staid family lawyer, a scholar and a bachelor, sunk among his law books; at our lake, the eager playmate of the little boy from next door. We had grown used to the goings-on of Mr. Pringle and accepted them as part of the natural phenomena of the lake, until he acquired Buster. The acquisition of Buster, it was generally felt, was a bit too much, even for Mr. Pringle.

So far as we can find, in tracing the thing back to its origin, Buster had been an old friend of Mr. Pringle's in the city. He pulled the baker's cart—a sleek bay, with an eye softer than a woman's (and much more intelligent, according to Mr. Pringle, the bachelor). Every second morning the baker's wagon would draw up outside the house of Mr. Pringle, just as he was finishing breakfast. Mr. Pringle would quickly take two lumps of sugar and hurry out to the street. There he would feed the sugar to Buster on the open palm of his hand.

This went on for years, until you could almost set your watch by the spectacle of Mr. Pringle standing on the curb and holding up his hand with two lumps of sugar for a sleek bay horse in front of a baker's wagon. But one day the baker said Mr. Pringle wouldn't see Buster any more. He had passed his usefulness for pulling a cart and the baker was getting a truck. It didn't pay to feed a horse nowadays, the baker said, and Buster must go. So that was how, at the end of five minutes' conversation with the baker, Mr. Pringle found himself in possession of a horse past his stage of usefulness. He had just as much need of an elephant.

* * *

UNTIL MORE FITTING accommodation could be arranged, Mr. Pringle quartered Buster in his orchard, where he seemed to enjoy the apples, and blinked very wisely in the sun all day. But the orchard, while comfortable, was hardly adequate for so distinguished a resident. Mr. Pringle set about preparing a real home for Buster.

He spent all one summer, from early spring to late fall, clearing the land on the far side of the road, taking care to preserve some big maples, so that Buster could loll in the shade of them in the hot weather. He dynamited stumps. He cleared out brush. In the fall he burned huge piles of logs. He paid a farmer to break the ground with a plow and sow it down to clover. He hired a carpenter to build a little stable and he filled the loft with hay. He trained a spring on the hillside into a wooden drinking trough, fashioned of a hollowed-out log.

These preparations took all of Mr. Pringle's long week-ends and a three-weeks holiday besides, and whenever you saw him that summer he was black with pitch and charcoal. Buster watched him over the orchard fence, blinking wisely and occasionally whinnying to his owner. (To tell the truth, it was not clear whether Mr. Pringle owned Buster or Buster owned Mr. Pringle.)

In the fall he was moved to his own establishment and arrangements were made with one of the farmers near by to feed Buster hay and oats in the stable every day. In the middle of the winter, when the roads were blocked, Mr. Pringle would come up to his cottage for the week-end by train. Often his only baggage was a box of lump sugar.

* * *

HAVING CLEARED TWO acres and erected a barn and bought hay for Buster, who had settled down to adorn a life of contemplative ease, you would have thought Mr. Pringle would have been satisfied.

But when we strolled down that way the other evening, for the first time this year, we found Mr. Pringle's latest folly. He had purchased five acres of swampy land from the farmer next to him. He had started to clear that, too. He said he hoped to get it into crop next spring so that he could grow enough oats and hay for Buster, himself. Probably, he admitted, it would be cheaper to buy it, but you could never be sure of the quality unless you grew it yourself, Mr. Pringle explained. He went on sawing a cedar log so that he could make heavy, split planks to form a cover over a deep ditch, to drain the swamp to grow oats for Buster. Near by, that luxurious pensioner removed a fly from his leg with a leisurely flick of his tail and blinked wisely in the sun.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE WATER MILLS, PLASENCIA: *An Etching by Phyllis Pearsall*

PLASENCIA lies in the west of Spain, near the Portuguese frontier, and it is from this region that America was colonized. It is even claimed that the parents of Columbus were natives of Plasencia and so it might have been the birthplace of the Admiral himself had they not migrated to Genoa. It was here that we first encountered the *Fiesta de la Raza*. Its date is the twelfth day of October, the day on which Columbus landed in the New World, and it is now a public holiday throughout Spain.

Going out of our hotel in the morning, we found the town beflagged, and the Plaza Mayor a bedlam of screaming children who were enjoying a holiday from school. No sooner had we appeared than our attire, apparently picturesque in Plasencia though commonplace enough at home, attracted the attention of a swarm of them, and to escape we slipped into a small shop under the old arches of the square.

"What *fiesta* is this?" I asked the shopkeeper.

"The Feast of the Race," she replied.

"And what may that be?" She thought for a moment: a *fiesta* was a *fiesta;* one did not always know their significance. there were so many of them. Then a smile lightened up her face. She remembered now what it was:

"Why," she said, "of course—it's the day Napoleon discovered America!"

Outside the shop, the children were still in force; clearly it was no day to draw in town, and so, descending the long street that winds down to the river, we gradually shook off the children and escaped along through the town gate onto the Bridge of Talavera.

The walls and towers of the city we had left behind us were reflected in the sunlit waters of the Jerte. From here, a path, overshadowed by trees, followed the river to the water mills, where an old road led up the hillside to an olive grove. This road was of peculiar construction: for where the rise became too steep it was stepped. The surface was broken by pits a foot or so deep, but a constant procession of mules, donkeys and their riders went up and down.

We climbed up to the olive grove which was surrounded by a low unmortared wall. Here, from the shade of a gnarled olive tree which dangled its bitter, black fruit over our heads, we could see Plasencia down below us, enfolded in the bend of the river. Its ring of fortifications now in ruins, followed the Jerte past the Bridge of Talavera, and wound away beyond the unfinished cathedral whose pinnacles and belfries rose against the sky.

The white houses of the town, the mills and the bridges and the mirrorlike river, were all unchanged by the hundred and twenty years-odd that had passed since the Peninsular War. The army of Wellington had marched for ten days in a blinding heat from Plasencia to Talavera, where in July, 1809, they completely defeated the French under Napoleon's brother Joseph.

So that this landscape at which we were looking was not only associated with the *Conquistadores* who went to America, but also with Napoleon and the Spanish War of Liberation. And we realized that the confusion in the shopkeeper's mind had after all only been a sort of shorthand statement of the historical associations of Plasencia.

P. P.

Tree Pattern

FAR down beside the garden wall,
Seven Lombardy poplars,
With close-drawn skirts
And folded hands,
Stand gracefully aloof.

The linden, tall and straight,
A giant guardian,
Towers above the highest chimney point,
Above all other trees,
Lifting his head into the blue,
His hands outspread in gentle benediction.

Over the roof
The slender ailanthus
Droops tremulously,
Waving her jade-green fan
At every passing breeze.

While from an angle
By the kitchen door
The aged apple tree
Stretches her gnarled and twisted arms,
Beckoning the birds to come
And build their nests
Among her friendly boughs,
Begging for little stout rope swings
To hang where she may hold them safe
For children
Playing through long summer days.

REBA MAHAN STEVENS

Knowing God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM time immemorial mankind has believed in God—or in gods—and has endeavored thus to account for what was humanly incomprehensible. A belief in many minds resulted in a belief in many gods, some beneficent, others malevolent, sources both of good and of evil. Christ Jesus declared (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit;" and he also said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." To the Samaritan woman he said (John 4:22), "Ye worship ye know not what: we know what we worship."

An essayist and moralist of the eighteenth century once said, "It is not hard to know God, provided one does not trouble one's self to define Him." Perhaps his thought was that humanity was incapable of more than a blind faith in a power beyond its ken, which it named God. Christian Science takes exactly the opposite view. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465) Mary Baker Eddy defines "God" as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love;" and adds that these terms are synonymous, expressing "the nature, essence, and wholeness of Deity." Here she states in unequivocal terms exactly what God is, but she further shows that it is not enough merely to define God: His nature, presence, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth must be demonstrated, in a degree at least, before one can be said to know Him. And Christian Science shows us how to do this.

Demonstration, as taught in Christian Science, is the result of scientific, spiritual thought or prayer, and the result of such thought—of knowing the truth regarding God and man—must inevitably be the correction of error, for it is the application of God's law to the false belief. Thus the law of God annuls the false claim. Such thinking or prayer can be accomplished successfully only by one who is acquainted with God, one who knows God aright; that is, accurately, scientifically. Such an understanding of God is impossible to one who is unable to define Him, who entertains for Him merely a blind faith, as in a power superior to himself.

To one who has gained a demonstrable understanding of God as omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent good, immutable Truth, how self-evident are the nothingness and the impersonal nature of evil! In whatever form it may seem to present itself to human consciousness, evil is but the supposititious opposite of infinite Truth, or God, good, without cause, entity, or power. Thus, as God becomes better understood, mankind gains dominion over evil and ceases to fear it or to become its victim.

Accepting the statement that "God is love" (I John 4:8), and understanding that He is infinite, therefore infinite Love, we see that, in reality, there can be no hate. As we apply this spiritual fact, this truth, to a belief that we hate someone or that someone hates us, we find that our sense of hatred vanishes, for, since Love is all, there can be no hate. It must be seen that hate is a negation, a false belief to be overcome by the truth. Likewise, God is infinite, eternal Life. How then is it possible that there can be a sick man, except in belief; and, as in absolute Truth there is no false belief, in reality there is no sick man.

God is Mind, and man in God's likeness reflects Mind. Therefore, by reflection he has all the intelligence there is. How logical is the admonition (James 1:5), "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God." God is Truth, and man reflects Truth in truthfulness, honesty, dependability.

Christian Science enables humanity to gain a demonstrable knowledge of God, an understanding of Him which empowers its students to overcome sickness, sin, lack, discouragement, and failure. It is bringing the sunshine of His presence into thousands of homes where the blackness of despair has prevailed. Only as one knows God is it possible for one truly to know himself and to be freed from the self-imposed limitations of material sense. In Science and Health (p. 227) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free!" In ever-increasing number, men and women in every land and clime are accepting that loving invitation and are finding their freedom through a better understanding of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gott erkennen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SEIT undenklichen Zeiten glaubt die Menschheit an Gott—oder an Götter—und ist bestrebt, in dieser Weise das menschlich Unbegreifliche zu erklären. Der Glaube an viele Gemüter hatte den Glauben an viele teils wohltätige, teils böswillige Götter, die Quellen des Guten und des Bösen, zur Folge. Christus Jesus erklärte (Joh. 4, 24): „Gott ist Geist", und er sagte auch (Joh. 17, 3): „Das ist aber das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bist, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen". Zu der Samariterin sagte er (Joh. 4, 22): „Ihr wisset nicht, was ihr anbetet; wir wissen aber, was wir anbeten".

Ein Schriftsteller und Sittenlehrer des 18. Jahrhunderts sagte einmal: „Es ist nicht schwer, Gott zu erkennen, wenn man Ihn nicht zu erklären sucht". Er glaubte wohl, daß die Menschheit nur blindlings an eine über ihren Verstand gehende Kraft, die sie Gott nennt, glauben könne. Die Christliche Wissenschaft vertritt genau die entgegengesetzte Ansicht. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 465) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy „Gott" als „unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe", und sie fügt hinzu, daß diese Ausdrücke sinnverwandt sind und „die Natur, das Wesen und das Ganze der Gottheit" ausdrücken. Hier erklärt sie unmißverständlich und genau, was Gott ist; aber sie zeigt auch, daß es nicht genügt, Gott bloß zu erklären: Seine Wesensart, Gegenwart, Macht, Heiligkeit, Gerechtigkeit, Güte und Wahrheit müssen mindestens einigermaßen bewiesen werden, ehe man sagen kann, daß man Gott erkenne. Und die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, wie wir es können.

Der in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrte Beweis ist das Ergebnis wissenschaftlichen, geistigen Denkens oder Betens, und die Folge solchen Denkens—des Erkennens der Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen—muß unvermeidlich die Berichtigung des Irrtums sein; denn es ist die Anwendung des Gesetzes Gottes auf die falsche Annahme. Das Gesetz Gottes vernichtet also den falschen Anspruch. Solches Denken oder Beten kann nur dem wirklich gelingen, der mit Gott vertraut ist, der Gott richtig, d.h. genau, wissenschaftlich erkennt. Ein solches Gottesverständnis ist aber dem unmöglich, der Ihn nicht erklären kann, der nur blindlings an Ihn als eine über ihm stehende Macht glaubt.

Wie selbstverständlich die Nichtsheit und das unpersönliche Wesen des Bösen doch dem ist, der ein beweisbares Verständnis erlangt hat, daß Gott das allmächtige, allwissende, allgegenwärtige Gute, die unwandelbare Wahrheit ist! Das Böse ist in jeder Form, in der sich die Menschen seiner bewußt zu werden scheinen, ohne Ursache, Wesenheit oder Macht, also nur das vermeintliche Gegenteil der unendlichen Wahrheit oder Gottes, des Guten. Wenn die Menschen daher Gott besser verstehen lernen, erlangen sie Herrschaft über das Böse und hören auf, es zu fürchten oder sein Opfer zu werden.

Nehmen wir die Erklärung an, daß „Gott Liebe ist" (1. Joh. 4, 8), und verstehen wir, daß Er unendlich, daher die unendliche Liebe ist, so sehen wir, daß es in Wirklichkeit keinen Haß geben kann. Wenn wir diese geistige Tatsache, diese Wahrheit, auf den Glauben anwenden, daß wir jemand hassen oder daß jemand uns hasse, so finden wir, daß unser Haßgefühl vergeht; denn da die Liebe alles ist, kann es keinen Haß geben. Man muß sehen, daß Haß eine Verneinung, eine falsche Annahme ist, die durch die Wahrheit zu überwinden ist. Ebenso ist Gott das unendliche, ewige Leben. Wie kann es dann—außer der Annahme nach—einen kranken Menschen geben? Und da es in der unbedingten Wahrheit keine falsche Annahme gibt, gibt es in Wirklichkeit keinen kranken Menschen.

Gott ist das Gemüt, und der Mensch in Gottes Ebenbild spiegelt das Gemüt wider. Daher hat er durch Widerspiegelung alle Intelligenz, die es gibt. Wie folgerichtig die Ermahnung ist (Jak. 1, 5): „So aber jemand unter euch Weisheit mangelt, der bitte Gott"! Gott ist die Wahrheit, und der Mensch spiegelt die Wahrheit in Wahrhaftigkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Zuverlässigkeit wider.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt die Menschen, eine beweisbare Gotteserkenntnis zu erlangen, Gott so verstehen zu lernen, daß ihre Schüler imstande sind, Krankheit, Sünde, Mangel, Mutlosigkeit und Mißerfolg zu überwinden. In unzählige Familien, wo finstere Verzweiflung herrschte, bringt sie den Sonnenschein Seiner Gegenwart. Nur wenn man Gott erkennt, kann man sich selber wahrhaft erkennen und von den selbstauferlegten Begrenzungen des materiellen Sinnes frei werden. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 227) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft erhebt die Fahne der Freiheit und ruft: ‚Folget mir! Entrinnt der Knechtschaft von Krankheit, Sünde und Tod!' Jesus zeichnete den Weg vor. Bürger der Welt, nehmt die herrliche ‚Freiheit der Kinder Gottes' an und seid frei!" In wachsendem Maße nehmen die Menschen in allen Ländern und Zonen diese liebevolle Einladung an und finden ihre Freiheit durch ein besseres Gottesverständnis.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Green-Gold Lamps of Twilight

THERE is a moment—a happily prolonged moment—in the slow coming of the late June and early July twilight when the fireflies are a bit uncertain whether to function or not, and give themselves the benefit of the doubt, flashing their little lights on and off to produce almost the same quality of illumination as the evening star when it first becomes visible above the glow of sunset. All objects in the garden were still plainly visible, and not alone their outlines, but their color. We were sitting on the terrace before the house, listening to the steady tinkle of the wall fountain just below us and looking out across a bit of lawn to a long, deep border of larkspur, now in full spike and a magnificent, irregular array of blues, merging under this light into one cerulean color. Suddenly we saw the fireflies in among the bloom heads, a score, a hundred of them, flashing on and off their green-gold lamps. The evening star hangs its green-gold lamp at twilight upon the blue of heaven. Here were a hundred tiny evening stars flashing and twinkling on the blue of the larkspur, evening stars awing. The loveliness of the color, the delicacy of the tiny pricks of light, the fairylike quality of it all, was entrancing. We watched in hushed silence till night stole out of the orchard shadows, and wiped the color from the larkspur spikes. But even then the effect was not quite gone; for yet a few minutes each flash of light brought out a tiny circle of blue. Then there were only fireflies flitting in the dark.

Yet fireflies flitting in the dark can evoke odd images. A quarter of a mile down the road from my house the cleared land falls from the highway rather abruptly to a wide expanse of low meadow, through which a brook winds below grass-hidden banks, in which the bitterns call in the migration season and over which sometimes the little screech owls hunt at night in flocks, their eerie laughter going close by you overhead with incredible speed as you wander through the dew-drenched grasses. And over this meadow, from the time of their earliest appearance till the autumn chill has driven them from the air, the fireflies flit by the thousands. Especially on a summer evening when a low night mist hangs over the meadow grasses, I walk down the road to stand by the wall and watch. Have you ever stood above a great city somewhere at night, where the lamps of the boulevards were but twinkling points of light pricking the haze, and the myriad window lights seemed to float mysteriously in air, and to move about? That is exactly the effect of my fireflies over the misty night meadow. I seem to be looking down from a distant height on a city, an active city full of lights and motion, but so far away that I do not hear its roar. Instead, I hear the piping of the frogs, the sleigh-bells of the crickets, a whip-poor-will up the hill on the other side of the highway.—From "On Yankee Hilltops," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON. (Boston: Wilde.)

Exile's Calendar

OH! ENGLAND! There is no land like you! Where else is there such quiet beauty as in your peaceful meadows, sheltered by their thorn hedges, and the beeches, oaks and chestnuts in the hedgerows? A summer's afternoon with the faint drone of the bees, the distant whirr of a mowing-machine or reaper, the gentle lowing of cattle, the song of birds, and perhaps the sudden cry of a startled pheasant!

Then there are the purple moors of Yorkshire with their scent of peat and heather, the tinkle and splash of water in some lovely beck or gill, the throaty call of grouse, the mournful plaint of the curlew, and the far-off bleat of the wide-scattered, grazing flocks. Again, there are the wild, bleak fells and the roar of mountain torrents as, swollen with melted snow, the streams plunge down the crags into the barren valleys beneath. Here croaks the dismal raven, and here, nosing in the snow amid the boulders for the scant mountain grass, is the agile Hardwick, descendant of the forty ration sheep washed ashore from a galleon of the Great Armada, wrecked off Ravenglass.

Yet again, there are the swirling mists of the damp fenlands, where the rushes rustle and sigh in the evening breeze, and overhead the wild fowl honk in their flight through the failing light, and an otter, cruising outside the reeds, sends gentle ripples across the dyke.

Oh! How we ached to be able to taste again the joys of a morning in May or June, when the lambs bleat from the sheltered fold and the kine contentedly munch the fresh young grass. Often did we picture to ourselves the days of early summer when the trout strains after the flashing fly, and the still, shallow backwaters are alive with wriggling tadpoles. And August in England! That month of ripening fruits and yellowing corn; long, still afternoons, peaceful and restful; the long, long twilight when appear wee flittering bats, loud-droning beetles, and silent grey moths. As a May or June morning is pregnant with happy anticipation, so an August or September evening breathes accomplishment. . . .

Who does not know the glorious frosty nights of early winter? . . . The white moonlight shines gently on a softened, etherealized landscape; all is peace and silence; there is but one dot of light from a distant farmhouse window; then far, far away a dog begins to bark thinly, stops, and once again the world is wrapt in the serene silence of the night.

These constitute the England that I know and love.—R. REYNELL BELLAMY, in "Mixed Bliss in Melanesia." (London: John Long.)

Tiger Lilies

TIGER LILIES with pompous pride
Prowl the fat green countryside.
With scarlet heads they fiercely pass
Through fields of waving yellow grass
To gather 'round the marshy brink
Of a pool where they may drink.

C. M. D.

In the Spring-House

PATTY had that morning gone to the spring-house, as usual, to strain the milk. Can it be possible that any benighted reader does not know what a spring-house is? A little log cabin six feet long by five feet wide, without floor, built where the great stream of water issues clear and icy cold from beneath the hill. The little cabin-like spring-house sits always in the hollow; as you approach it you look down upon the roof of rough shingles which western people call "clapboards," you see the green moss that overgrows them and the logs, you see the new-born brook rush out from beneath the logs that hide its cradle, you lift the home-made latch and open the low door which creaks on its wooden hinges, you see the great perennial spring rushing up eagerly from its subterranean prison, you note how its clear cold waters lave the sides of the earthen crocks, and in the dim light and the fresh coolness, in the presence of the rich creaminess, you feel whole eclogues of poetry which you can never turn into words. . . .

She brought clean crocks—earthenware milk pans—from the shelf outside, where they had been airing to keep them sweet; she held the strainer in her left hand and poured the milk through it until each crock was nearly full; she adjusted them in their places among the stones, so that they stood half immersed in the cold current of spring water; she laid the smooth pine cover on each crock, and put a clean stone atop that to secure it.—From "The Circuit Rider," by EDWARD EGGLESTON.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Preferred Specialties Popular in Today's New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Quiet and Steady Going Market Has Few Strong Spots

By Forrest Price

Steady-going and quiet.

That describes the brief stock market session today.

There were some scattered weak spots but they were without significance.

Strong spots were more numerous.

Preferred specialties featured the small volume of trading.

Total transactions amounted to about 400,000 shares.

Columbia Gas A made a new top by advancing 3 points.

Bloomenthal preferred which distinguished itself yesterday by soaring 7 points, added 2½ more to its market price, reaching a new high for the year.

Other good advances ranging from 1 to 3 points were recorded by Gimble Bros. preferred, U. S. Gypsum, McKeesport Tin, New York Shipbuilding, American Bank Note preferred, American Steel Foundries preferred, West Penn Electric 6 per cent preferred and Continental Can.

Maytag went to a new high by advancing nearly 2 points, while the first preferred sold off more than 2 points.

On the losing side were Goodrich preferred, Columbia Gas A, Evans Products, Pacific Lighting and Associated Drygoods first preferred.

For the most part bonds simply marked time. Many traders were out of town, hence the market was allowed to drift. Secondary loans were somewhat irregular with a downward tendency. The rails especially were under pressure. A few made small gains.

The grains at Chicago were in somewhat better demand, and prices a little firmer. Cotton prices were inclined to sag. The market at New York closed lower at good net losses for the day.

A most gratifying outcome of the depression is that investors are studying earnings reports as never before. In the prosperous years one was tempted to buy almost any security listed on the New York Stock Exchange without making any particular inquiry as to its past, present or future earnings. He bought the stock chiefly because of the possibility of its price advancement.

Now the investor wants to know all about a stock's earnings history before he buys.

Result is the market has been a selective one for a long time. Preferred stocks have loomed large in the volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange.

And stocks, the names of which have been quite unfamiliar to the public, have come to the fore because someone discovered that the company was making money, paying dividends and looked good for the future.

In short the investing public is most carefully scrutinizing securities before making purchases.

Higher Prices For Wheat at Chicago

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Higher prices for wheat formed the rule late today, stimulated by reports that domestic crops, winter and spring alike, have shrunk materially since July 1.

Weather conditions today were regarded as favorable. It was asserted, though, that no basis yet exists for anything resembling definite estimates of ultimate losses.

Wheat closed unsettled at the same as yesterday's finish to ⅝ higher, Sept. 84⅜-⅝, corn ⅛ off to ¼ up, Sept. 75⅜-½, oats unchanged to ⅝ down, and provisions unchanged to 10 cents decline.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks	30 Indust	15 Rails	15 Util	10 Stocks
Net change	A. 2	D. 2	A. 1	
Saturday	62.9	24.1	32.4	45.6
Previous day	62.7	24.1	32.6	45.5
Month ago	61.6	24.6	32.9	45.2
Year ago	51.2	29.2	30.3	40.5
1935 high	63.1	27.6	33.4	45.8
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9

Movement of Recent Years

1932 low	17.3	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	187.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change				A. 1
Saturday	81.4	98.3	96.8	69.1
Previous day	81.4	98.3	96.7	69.1
Month ago	83.3	97.0	95.2	66.8
Year ago	88.7	90.5	88.4	64.7
1935 high	87.8	98.4	97.1	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.6	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	43.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Month ago			109.9
Previous day			110.4
Year ago			108.1
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

A—Advance.
D—Decline.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Net

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. reported net earnings for the three months ended June 30 of $1,914,302 after charges, equal to approximately 50 cents a share. This compares with 40 cents a share in the first quarter. Net earnings in the second quarter of last year when fewer shares were outstanding equalled 76 cents a share.

Corn Products Refining Net

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Corn Products Refining Co. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30 had an indicated net profit of $1,747,112, equivalent to 52 cents a share of common stock. This compares with first quarter profit of $2,134,432, equal to 67 cents a share, and $2,103,754 or 66 cents a share in the June quarter last year.

United Founders Assets

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—United Founders Corp., an investment trust, in a report for the six months ended May 31 states consolidated net assets applicable to common stock as of that date were equal to 50 cents a common share compared with 80 cents on last November 30 and 78 cents on May 31, 1934.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 1 higher to 2 lower.

	High	Low	Last
December	83.5	83.5	83.0b
February	84.0	84.0	83.0b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 20	Last July 19
37½	22	1.20f	Abraham & Str	1400	27½	27	27	27¼
33½	28	2	Adams Mills	100	30	30	30	30
12⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
8¾	6⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
30½	15⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	5100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	800	23	23	23	23
6¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	300	27	27	27	26½
25⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	1000	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
30½	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	5900	25⅜	24	25⅛	24⅞
3⅝	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	300	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	400	71½	70	70	70
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	61⅜	61½	61⅜	61⅜
28⅛	13¾	..	Am Bank Note	100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
68	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	400	58	57½	58	57½
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	400	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
36½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	300	35½	35	35⅛	35⅛
127½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	127	127	127	127
144	110	4f	Am Can	800	141½	140½	141⅜	140¼
21¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	20½	20	20½	20½
13½	8	..	Am Chain	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	300	92½	93	92	92½
3⅜	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5½	2	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	100	3	3	3	3
29½	16	..	Am & For Pow	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
34½	29½	2.40	Am & For Pow pf	500	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
23¾	4½	..	Am Home Pr	100	34	34	34	33⅝
20¾	9	..	Am International	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
56½	32	..	Am Locomotive	500	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
9½	4½	..	Am Loco pf	300	54	53½	53⅝	54½
24¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & M ct	300	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜
43⅜	1½	..	Am Mach & Fy	100	24½	24	24½	24
23¾	8¾	..	Am Power & Lt	280	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
27⅞	10½	..	Am P&L 5% pf	400	22	21½	22	21
16⅛	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	500	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛
24	15¾	..	Am Radiator	14300	15⅝	15½	15⅞	15⅝
9½	5½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	22	21⅝	22	21½
28½	20	2	Am Seating	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
47⅛	31⅝	..	Am Shipbuilding	90	33	33	33	33
78	63	3f	Am Smelt & Ref	1600	42	42	42	42½
98½	72½	5	Am Smelt pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
98½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	400	94½	94½	94½	95
18½	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	97	95½	97	96¼
102	88	2	Am Steel F pf	900	18⅝	18	18⅛	18
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	110	102	100	102	100
1393⅝	98½	9	Am Tel & Tel	300	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38⅛
141⅞	7⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	400	127	126¾	126⅞	127⅜
74⅛	48	6	Am Wat1pf	300	109⅝	109½	109⅝	109⅝
95	47⅝	..	Am Woolen	200	70	70	70	70
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
48⅞	36	1f	Archer Daniels	1800	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
8⅝	3¼	..	Armour Ill	700	44⅜	44½	44⅜	45⅛
70¾	58½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	61¾	61	61	61½
6⅜	3	..	Armold Constable	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛
28⅞	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	1600	26	25½	26	25⅝
13⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
100	80⅞	9g	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	99	99	99	100
76	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	70	70	70	
55⅝	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	780	51¾	51	51¾	51
37¼	17½	..	Atl Coast Line	900	31¾	31½	31¾	31¾
7	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1700	22¼	22	22¼	22¼
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
122½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	300	111	111	111	112
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	3	3	3	3⅛

—B—

6⅝	1⅛	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	700	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	10⅝
49½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	80	49½	49½	49½	49
58⅜	37½	50f	Baynk Cig	200	46	46	46	
10⅜	5⅛	..	Barnsdall A	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	
19	14½	.50b	Beatrice Cream	500	16⅜	14⅝	16⅜	15
13½	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	17	16⅞	17	17
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	1600	32½	32⅛	32⅝	32⅜
83	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	800	83	81⅞	82	83
36¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	900	20	19½	19½	20½
13⅞	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	400	12½	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
69½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	100	69½	67	69½	67
10	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	700	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	45½	45¼	45½	45½
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	30	100	100	100	99½
25⅜	21	1.60	Borden	700	25¼	25	25	25⅜
44¼	26¼	1½	Borg Warner	200	44¾	44	44	44⅛
37⅛	34½	2	Briggs Mfg	600	37	36¾	37	36⅞
12	8⅝	.40	Bridgeport Brass	500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
36¼	30⅝	2a	Bristol-Myers	100	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
44½	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	200	42¼	41	41¾	41
65	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	64	64	64	64
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	700	4¼	4	4¼	4
34½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	38¼	32¼	32¾	32½
3	1½	..	Budd Wheel	3000	5	4⅞	5	5
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cf	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	
23¾	14⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	860	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
20⅝	22⅜	..	Byers	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	18
66	32	..	Byers pf	1000	54¼	54¼	54¼	55

—C—

42½	33	..	1½Calif Jacking	200	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	35½
4⅝	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
22⅝	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	100	19½	19½	19½	19¼
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	100	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
23¾	9¾	..	Canadian Pacific	200	9⅜	9¾	9⅞	9¾
63	45¾	..	Case Threshg	1000	61	60⅜	61	60⅛
52¼	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	300	51½	51	51½	51
36⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1200	27½	27	27½	27⅛
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	25	25	25	25
63⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	400	38	37⅝	38	37⅝
8⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
36	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	35½	35	35½	35
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	43	43	43	
45⅜	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	200	44⅝	44½	44⅝	44⅝
2¼	⅞	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	100	2	2	2	2
26	13⅞	1f	Chi Mail Order	200	25¼	25⅛	25¼	24½
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N western	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
8⅛	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8¼	8	8	8⅛
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	40¾	40¼	40¾	40⅞
11⅞	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝
54⅜	31	1f	Chrysler	4700	54¼	53⅜	54⅛	53⅞
32⅜	27⅜	1f	Cleve Cr Br Lt	200	24⅞	24	24⅞	24⅞
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	80	20	20	20	20
85	80	3.50	Cleve & Pits	10	88	88	88	
126	112⅜	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	125½	125	125	125
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	300	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
24⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	300	23½	23½	23½	23
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	99½	99½	99½	99½
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	30	13	13	13	13½
17½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	17	17	17	17
8¼	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	1300	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
75¾	39½	6	Columbia G pf A	800	67	67	67	68¼
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1900	72	71¼	71½	72⅝
93	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	100	91½	91½	91½	92
48⅝	30½	2	Comm Credit	300	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	48
68¼	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	400	68	67⅜	68	67⅜
23⅜	17⅝	.60f	Comm Solvents	3200	21¼	20¾	21¼	20⅝
1	⅜	..	Comwlth & So	1000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
37⅝	27	1.60	Comwlth &S 6pf	500	48½	48¼	48¾	48½
7½	3¼	..	Congoleum Nairn	400	36½	36¼	36⅜	37
10½	7	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
27½	13⅞	1	Consol Cigar	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
99¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas	1500	73¾	73¼	73¾	74¼
17½	6½	..	Consol Gas pf	300	25¾	25	25½	25½
5	2½	..	Consol Oil	3500	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
12⅝	8¾	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1⅛	⅜	..	Container A	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
66	46¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	
89½	62¾	2.40	Cont Baking pf	100	65	65	65	66
37⅞	28⅜	1.20f	Cont Can	1500	89⅛	88½	89⅞	88¾
1⅝	¾	..	Cont Insurance	300	37½	37	37½	37
23	15¼	.37½b	Cont Motors	200	1	1	1	1
54¾	41¾	3	Cont Oil	1000	19½	19¼	19½	19⅝
78⅜	62	3	Corn Exchange	10	53½	53½	53½	54¼
39⅞	35⅞	2f	Corn Products	900	71⅛	70½	71⅛	70¾
38	23½	1	Cream of Wheat	300	38	38	38	38½
2	⅝	..	Crown Cork & S	200	34⅜	34½	34⅜	35
25¼	14	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	46⅝	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
3	1¼	..	Crucible Steel	300	22½	22¼	22½	22⅜
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
3	2	..	Curtis-Wright	460	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅜	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
25¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	200	23½	23	23½	23½

—D—

8¼	6	..	Davega St	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	200	29	29	29	29
26½	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	300	23½	23½	25½	25½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	200	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼
19¾	11	..	Del Lack & W	300	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14¾
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	200	87	86¼	87	86¾
43½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	200	92	92½	93	93½
12½	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	37½	37½	37½	37⅝
28⅞	17¼	..	Douglas A	200	23¼	23	23	23
99	65	..	Dresser B	1800	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
107¼	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
				800	106	105½	106	105½

—E—

152	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	200	147¾	147	147¾	147
161½	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	158	158	158	158
22⅞	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	400	22⅜	22½	22⅝	22½
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1100	25¼	24½	25¼	24⅜
3	1⅜	..	Elec Boat	800	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
17⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	16½	16	16½	16⅜
26¾	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	19	18½	18	19
49½	29	2.25	Elec Stg Battery	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅜
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	10	130	130	130	130
14	6⅛	..	Erie RR	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
13¾	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	1400	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	1300	18	16⅞	17⅜	16½
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

—F—

9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	60	5½	5	5	5½
23⅞	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	120	22	22	22	22
73½	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	50	118	118	118	118
13⅜	3⅝	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	700	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
9⅝	4½	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
98	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
57¼	48¾	2½	First Nat Stores	400	54	54	54	54
23	19	1	Florsheim Shoe A	200	22	22	22	22
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
63⅜	20¼	1	Food Mach	200	43½	43	43	43⅜
65	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	64	64	64	
10½	2⅜	..	Foundation	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17¾	8¾	..	Fox Film A	300	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	400	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝
12	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	30	7	6⅝	6¾	7

—G—

9⅜	7	..	Gamewell	10	8½	8½	8½	8½
8⅝	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
44	33⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	100	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
120⅛	113¼	..	Gen Asphalt	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
11	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	900	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	4	..	Gen Cable	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
62⅛	50	4f	Gen Cable A	200	5	5	5	5
27⅜	20½	.60	Gen Cigar	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
37½	32½	1.80	Gen Electric	4100	37⅝	37	37⅜	37⅜
37¼	26⅝	1	Gen Foods	1700	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
117½	107⅞	5	Gen Gas & E A	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
13½	10	..	Gen Motors	11200	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	38⅜
33½	17⅝	1.60	Gen Mot 5% pf	900	109⅝	109½	109⅝	109⅝
32¾	15⅜	1	Gen Out Ad A	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
8	6	..	Gen Print Ink	130	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
23⅜	16⅜	..	Gen Ry Signal	600	32¾	32¼	32½	32⅝
7	3	..	Gen Ry Sig pf	30	106	106	106	
32	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	1400	22¾	21½	22¼	21⅞
16⅜	12	1	Gen Steel Cast pf	70	20½	20½	20½	20½
17½	13⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
23	10	..	Gillette S R pf	400	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
32	22⅜	1f	Gimbel Bros pf	1400	28	27¼	27¾	27¾
100⅛	104¾	7	Glidden	2800	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝
4¾	1⅛	..	Glidden pf	20	100	100	100	
18	14⅜	1.20	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11⅞	7½	..	Gold Dust vtc	200	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17
54⅛	40	..	Goodrich	600	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
67⅜	45¾	..	Goodrich pf	100	42	42	42	44
5½	2½	..	Goodyear	2200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
50⅞	36	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23	11¼	..	Goth S H pf ww	20	37½	37½	37½	38¼
9	2¼	..	Graham Paige	900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
		..	Granby	1800	8¼	8¼	8¼	9

—H—

28⅛	18½	1	Hask Trucks	600	21½	21½	21¾	21⅞
44¾	18⅜	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	44¼	44	44	44½
36	18⅜	2	Magma Copper	300	33	33	33	
22	13¼	..	Mah Mar mg (h)	200	19½	19	19	19¼
5¾	4½	..	Maracaibo Corp	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6⅞	3¼	.40	Marine Mid	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6	3½	..	Market St Ry pf	30	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
32	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	31¼	31	31	31⅜
45⅜	35⅛	1.80	May Dept Stores	200	45½	45	45	45½
5	3⅛	..	Maytag	500	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
103	84½	..	Maytag pf ww	800	48½	46¾	48½	47¾
43½	32½	3½g	Maytag 1pf	20	97½	97½	97½	100
38⅜	28	2	Maytag 2pf xw	20	43½	43½	43½	43½
			McCall Corp	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
12	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	400	8¾	8½	8¾	9
12⅜	8¼	..	McCrory B (h)	400	8¾	8¾	8¾

Business and Industry

Internal Revenue Receipts Largest Since 1920-21 Fiscal Year

Commerce and Finance

Grain-Fed Steers Continue Steady In Cattle Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 20—A comparative handful of strictly grain-fed, heavy steers held fully steady this week; comparable baby beef type light yearlings and light heifer and mixed yearlings gained 25c, but all grass cattle lost 25c to 75c, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

A feature of the cattle market was a readjustment from a grain-fed to a grass basis, values sinking and price ranges widening meanwhile.

Hogs remained hogs, however, very scarce, generally wanted, and gained 25c to 50c on markets that almost daily uncovered new high prices in five years. Up to $10.50 was paid. Upturn came in the face of lower fresh pork prices.

Of interest was the fact that a good many light spring shoats were marketed, most of these evidently attracted by high prices, and liquidated in the opinion of the trade, at the expense of the future.

It was another story in fat lambs, however, prices closing weak to 25c lower on top of last week's sharp decline. The week's peak on fat lambs was $8.60, with the closing top at $8.50. As the market now stands most good to choice fat lambs are selling at $8.25-$8.50, with natives predominating locally and running freely at all eastern and midwestern markets.

The supply of western grass lambs has been curtailed by the recent sharp fall in top prices from $9.65 to $8.60, but the west is well supplied with fat lambs awaiting immediate shipment. Meanwhile, the dressed lamb trade, like the trade on dressed beef and fresh pork, is unevenly lower and narrow at the decline.

Choice heavy steers topped at $12. Bulk of the better grades with weight sold at $11-$11.75. Inbetweens, commonly called shortfeds, are selling at $9.50-$10.25. There has been a concerted move to buy better grade light, strictly cornfed yearling steers and heifers scaling 975 pounds downward, 969-pound yearlings selling up to $11.15; mixed steers and heifer yearlings up to $10.65, and heifer yearlings to $10.35, with numerous loads at $9.25 to $10.25, but all other light cattle sold off sharply, grass heifers closing at $6.25 down to $4.25; grass fat cows at $5.75 down to $4.25; cutter cows at $4.25 down to $3.00.

Killers rode the market on grass steers selling at $8.50 down, and replacement buyers insisted on cheaper prices now that the annual grind of grass cattle is on all over the country. Most native stockers are selling at $5.75-$7.

Seaber Joins Staff Of Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—L. E. Seaber has joined the staff of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Seaber has served as secretary of the correspondence committee of the Association of Stock Exchange firms, an organization that was formed last fall to establish personal contacts with out-of-town members of the exchange. This work has now been taken over by the stock exchange.

Mr. Seaber, a former newspaper man, is well equipped for his new duties.

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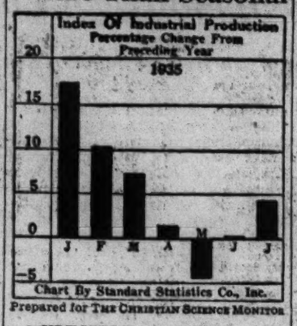
Industry Drop Seen More Than Seasonal



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDUSTRIAL production will decline somewhat more than seasonally this month, it is believed, and the Standard Statistics Company production index is estimated at 62.8 for July.

This compares with 66.4 for June and with 60.2 for July of 1934.

It will be noted on the chart that the comparison with a year ago has been favorable in every month of 1935 except May.

Philippines' Capital Needs Hit by Vague Political Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The acute need for a more definite political status on the part of the Philippines transcends the question of independence today, in so far as continued economic development of the islands is concerned, according to William Zeitlin, secretary of the Manila Stock Exchange.

Interviewed here as he arrived from the Orient en route to New York, Mr. Zeitlin declared that existing uncertainty regarding the ultimate disposition of the Philippine Islands is a serious handicap to long-term investment of capital.

The Philippines, he continued, are badly in need of capital, a large portion of which would normally come from the United States. While some capital is being supplied by residents of the islands, he pointed out that it is vital for new enterprises to know exactly where they stand with respect to their rights and stated policies of the Government.

"Under present conditions, both the United States and the Philippines would have a great deal to lose by Philippine independence at a time when the islands can be an asset to the United States," he said. "For a long time they have been a definite liability, but have now reached the point where some return upon America's tremendous investment may be realized."

Gold output from the islands had increased enormously within the past three years, and is headed for still higher levels, he said, the general belief being that 1935 will be a record year of production.

Freight Loadings For Week Higher

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 13 were 556,488 cars, an increase of 94,067 over the preceding week which included the Fourth of July holiday, 37,704 below the corresponding week in 1934 and 87,173 below 1933.

Miscellaneous freight loaded totaled 233,387, an increase of 35,532 above the preceding week, 5574 above 1934, but a decrease of 8107 below 1933.

Less than carload merchandise totaled 152,061 cars, an increase of 17,060 above the preceding week but 5792 below 1934 and 19,178 below 1933.

Alabama Coals, Inc., Opens Main Office in Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama Coals, Inc., a sales promotion agency, similar to Appalachian Coals, Inc., and representing 81 per cent of the commercial production in Alabama, began functioning last week with headquarters in Birmingham. The organization hopes to provide a wider market for Alabama coal and to control the "destructive influence of unregulated competition." Coal operators in Georgia and South Tennessee have been invited to join the organization.

Mr. Herbert S. Salmon was elected president with N. E. Cross secretary.

Production in the last 10 years has fallen off 60 per cent, Mr. Salmon said, with a decrease of 13,000 employees.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	July 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20

Tax Collections At Highest Point In Fourteen Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Records of 14 years' standing were broken in the fiscal year ended June 30, when tax collections for the 1934-35 year amounted to $3,299,435,572, according to a report by the Treasury Department yesterday. This was a gain of $627,196,378 or 23 per cent over those for the preceding year. The previous high was in the 1920-21 fiscal year when due to the continuance of wartime income taxes, collections exceeded $4,500,000,000.

Most of last year's increase was accounted for by increased income taxes, liquor revenues and processing taxes. Gift taxes also added to the rise, these totaling $71,671,276 against only $9,163,076 in the 1933-34 year, a jump of nearly 700 per cent, and due undoubtedly to the fact that higher gift taxes went into effect on Jan. 1 last.

Income Tax Leads

Bolstered up by the increased rates which became effective in January, income tax collections were the largest single source of revenue in 1934-35. They yielded $1,099,230,382, compared with $817,025,339 the year before, a gain of $282,205,043, due partly to higher rates.

Some 60 per cent of the income tax increase was due to improved collections under the corporation income tax. Income taxes paid by corporations in 1934-35 aggregated $572,117,876, a gain of $174,802,024 over the year before. Individual income tax payments amounted to $527,112,506, an increase of $107,603,018.

A gain of $154,799,472 was shown in processing taxes. Of this increase about 70 per cent was attributable to a jump of more than $107,000,000 in the tax on processing of hogs. Processing tax collections in the 1934-35 fiscal year aggregated $526,222,358, as compared with $371,422,886 the year before.

Liquor Tax Soars

Liquor taxes in the 1934-35 year totaled $411,021,772, as compared to $258,911,332, a gain of $152,110,440. Beer and other fermented malt liquors continued to be the largest source of liquor revenue, yielding $211,215,057, a gain of $47,944,448 for the year. Distilled liquor production yielded $150,525,646, an increase of $88,635,783.

Important revenue sources which showed declines for last year were the tax on gasoline which dropped from $202,575,034 to $161,532,292; the stock transfer tax which dropped from $38,065,999 to $15,747,362, and the cotton processing tax which dropped from $144,767,232 to $96,926,301.

Tobacco taxes showed a small gain, advancing from $425,168,897 in 1933-34 to $459,178,625 in 1934-35. The cigarette tax alone, increased by almost $36,000,000, but this year partially offset by a decrease in taxes from smoking and chewing tobacco and oversize cigarettes.

The general internal revenue statement also reflected the loss of more than $58,000,000 from the repeal of taxes on boats, candy, dividends and soft drinks, and the decline of $15,738,000 in collections from the tax on bank checks which expired during the 1934-1935 year.

Italy Potential Market For Midget Automobiles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—The touring of a midget automobile throughout Italy advertising a lubricating oil appears to be creating a demand for this type of car, according to the American Consul here. Wherever the diminutive machine stops, large crowds gather and the question is immediately raised as to where similar vehicles can be purchased.

Although a pioneer in motorcar construction, the report states, Italy has lagged far behind in the matter of domestic distribution of automobiles. This has been due to the high prices of cars, high annual taxes on vehicles and above all, the excessive price of gasoline. The smallest locally made car still retails at approximately $1000, putting it out of reach of the majority of Italians, the report states.

The dimensions of the midget car referred to are: Length, 6.56 feet; height, 2.49 feet, and width, 3.08 feet.

World Trade Up 3 P. C. In Volume During 1934

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—According to the Review of World Trade for 1934, just published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, the gold value of world trade fell by 3.5 per cent in 1934. Measured in sterling, however, the value rose by 6.3 per cent. Although average gold prices continued to fall, the Review indicates that the physical volume of trade increased by about 3 per cent.

The expansion last year was mainly on account of manufactured articles such as iron and steel, heavy metal manufactures, machinery, and certain semidurable articles of consumption such as automobiles. The United States and the United Kingdom increased their share in world exports in 1934.

Egypt Demanding More American Typewriters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—The demand for American typewriters in Egypt shows marked improvement for 1934, according to the United States acting Commercial Attaché here.

Total imports of this American item during the year amounted to 1543 units valued at £13,707 (Egyptian) compared with 754 units valued at £7589 in 1933. The United States accounts for approximately 90 per cent of Egyt's typewriter imports, the report shows.

Status of Processing Tax Confuses Textile Industry

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—The Hoosac Mills decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, declaring that the controversial AAA processing tax is unconstitutional, continues to have reverberations here both in the dry goods district and the financial district. Cotton textile men particularly in the gray goods business, are uncertain as to whether the manufacturer, the converter, or the jobber will benefit in case the tax is finally found unconstitutional. The staple cotton trade is speculating on the implications for the price of new crop cotton, following possible elimination of the tax by Supreme Court decision next fall or winter.

The moment a cotton mill rends open a bale of cotton in its breaker machines for fabrication it is required by the law to pay to the Government a processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound. This tax it naturally includes in the finished prices of its goods and passes on to the converter, who passes it on to the jobber and so on to the retailer and the public.

Mills Seek Injunctions

Many mills have been selling their goods with a contract which states that the sales price includes the processing tax. A movement has developed among the mills, however, greatly accelerated by Tuesday's decision, to obtain injunctions against the collection of the tax. That such a movement is also widespread in other lines of industry where the processing tax on agricultural raw materials is levied, is indicated by the Treasury's daily statements which indicate that processing tax collections for the first 15 days of July have totaled only $19,000,000 against $35,000,000 in the same period of 1934.

When such injunctions are obtained, the mill is required to deposit in escrow with the federal court granting the injunction, a sum of money sufficient to cover the tax in case the Supreme Court finds it constitutional.

The Supreme Court will not meet again until Oct. 7, and some time will elapse thereafter before a test case on the processing tax can be heard and a decision obtained.

In case the decision goes against the tax, the mills which have put sums equivalent to the tax into escrow will automatically receive their money back. There is a question of whether and when those mills which merely pay the tax under protest will get their money back.

Need Uniformity in Contracts

Unless some uniformity is achieved in contracts, some buyers may obtain contracts in which they are promised a refund from the mill of the amount of the tax in case the mill gets its money back, while others will not. The major dilemma is whether buyers are entitled to protection on future business on this score and how such protection should be evolved. Many buyers want a promise of a refund in the event the Supreme Court supports the lower court's decision. Sellers are as yet uncertain how to meet this wish, and their problem is complicated by the fact that some mills are withholding tax payments and others are paying.

This in itself involves another considerable uncertainty. The question of how far mills could recover back tax payments is highly problematical, as the sums paid in the last fiscal year on the cotton processing tax alone totaled $95,000,000. The question is sharpened by the pending amendments to the AAA which would allow the Government to nullify past claims against itself. All the money collected for processing taxes and much more has already been spent by the Government, with no reserves against tax refunds. Only about $10,000,000 of tax payments are said to be held in escrow.

Ask Buyer to Refund

At a meeting here or representatives of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the Association of Buying Offices, and leading cotton textile manufacturers yesterday, a proposed contract to take care of these difficulties was discussed.

It read in part:

"As a number of processors of agricultural products have refused payment of processing taxes and as some processors have been granted injunctions in certain districts restraining the Government from collecting such taxes, and since there is a possibility that the law authorizing the collection of processing taxes will be declared unconstitutional, any order placed with you is with the understanding that a refund will be made equivalent to the processing tax . . . provided the vendor receives a refund . . . of the processing tax . . ."

On the other hand, the opinion was expressed by a prominent official at the meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute this week that the only one entitled to get any processing tax money back in the event of a refund by the Government would be the one who actually paid the tax.

The uncertainty is also expected to affect the staple cotton trade. "In respect to the long pull outlook," says Mr. C. T. Revere, cotton specialist for Munds, Winslow and Potter, "a Supreme Court decision sustaining the Circuit Court of Appeals would involve far-reaching consequences. The control program, the Bankhead Bill, and the question of the loan on the present crop are included in the category of uncertainties. Expenditures for benefit payments already substantially exceed receipts from taxes."

"Temporarily at least," says Mr. Revere, "the influence upon domestic consumption may be decidedly detrimental. Buyers may hold off in purchases of manufactured goods in the belief that they may later be available minus the processing tax charge. However, the slack demand in the recent past may have gone far in the discounting process."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

When a prophet begins to be honored in his own country, it is time that everyone took grave note of his words; for before long they may be translated into fact. Professor T. E. Gregory, through the last two or three years, has been in advance of the British business world on the question of monetary stabilization. He is still ahead, but by only a few paces now, instead of a long lap.

World Stabilization

His report to the Paris Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce, though not caustically expressed, was in essence a "debunking" performance. The balloons of prejudice and false logic that it pricked included the theories that because depreciation helped one country, therefore universal devaluation would help every country; that stabilization must of necessity await the raising of prices and the lowering of tariffs; that prices may reasonably be expected to rise again to pre-slump levels; and that present currency disequilibrium is so acute as to rule out all possibility of stabilization.

He acknowledged that the franc was overvalued, in relation to the chief currencies outside the gold bloc, by 10 to 20 per cent, but it was not impossible to set this right fairly quickly if costs were flexible in the one group of countries and if prices might be allowed to rise in the other group. A further fallacy which Professor Gregory deflated was the one frequently cherished in this country to the effect that the world ought to stabilize, not on gold but on sterling. This idea originates in a false generalization from the limited experience of the "sterling bloc."

Now the sterling bloc is not an organized currency system, but an indefinite group of countries whose interest for the time being happens to lie in maintaining a rough fixity with the pound sterling. They are ready to subordinate their economies to Great Britain in the degree which this implies because at present her policy is on the whole in tune with their own and because in any case their economic connection with her is particularly close. But to argue from this that it is feasible for all countries to attach their currencies to sterling, permanently and legally, and thus to subject themselves to the command of British monetary and economic policy is, on the face of it, nonsense.

The details of Professor Gregory's report are perhaps of little importance now that its occasion is past. What is important is that the force of such arguments persuaded the conference to pass unanimously a resolution in favor of stabilization as necessary for the restoration of world trade. The resolution was indeed garnished with subsidiary clauses on tariff barriers and debts, but beyond any doubt the opinion of business men throughout the world is far more favorable to general stabilization on gold than ever in the past four years.

Restriction and Nutrition

The Australian delegation, we were told, was particularly active both in framing the compromise on currency and in modifying the resolution that had been put forward in support of international agreements to adjust production to consumption. The World Economic Conference of 1933 revealed Australia as the leading antagonist of output restriction as a world policy. This is a natural attitude for a country which has conceived its future destiny in terms of indefinite expansion, and it is a wholesome antidote to the defeatism which is at the bottom of the present leaning toward restriction in Europe and America.

Some of the astutest opponents of restriction are now developing a new line of campaign. The paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, they feel, will never be resolved by frontal attack with logical armament aimed against barriers to trade. The armor of vested interest is far too massive. So the best plan is to concentrate on the poverty and leave the plenty to take care of itself—in other words, to gain the ear of governments through the departments of health, social insurance and public welfare. The underfed millions of the Orient are a grim enough reality, but it is common experience that a score of fatalities in a railway accident at home is regarded as far more vivid a fact than thousands lost in a Chinese flood.

Trouble With Tin

Meanwhile the existing schemes of output restriction are in their usual state of tangle. The abnormal backwardation on forward tin, caused by the operations of the buffer pool, has badly upset the market, but far more serious has been the effect of the international scheme on the Malay producers. Restriction is at present more severely applied to Malaya than to other participating countries, with the result that the premium on Straits tin, though itself a normal feature of the market, is disproportionately high. In the result, not only has the percentage of world tin-mining output coming from the British Empire seriously fallen, but so has the Empire share in world smelter output.

Other forces besides restriction have been at work—notably the rationalization of the Banka-Billiton combination in the Netherlands East Indies—but it certainly looks as though we were in for a repetition of the bitter lessons of the Stevenson rubber scheme, which almost ruined the rubber industry in Malaya and Ceylon. And in view of the breakdown of the American copper code, the African copper producers must beware of the same danger—that those who restrict will in the end be ousted by those who do not.

Outlook in Farm Machinery Trade Is Best in Years

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—The farm machinery industry has rebounded vigorously and faces what observers believe to be the most favorable fall outlook of many years.

The spring sales season, usually the year's peak for purchases, satisfied the most pessimistic of farm tool manufacturers. In some cases the makers were unable to deliver fast enough to fill orders.

Two sets of circumstances, it is declared in informed quarters, brought about the present state of activity. Agricultural prices were among the first to fall when the depression set in. The recovery of prices has been slow.

The shortage of funds among farmers was reflected in reduced purchases of new machinery and replacement parts, purchases which could be delayed while extra human and animal labor made up the deficiency.

There came the time, however, when machinery was in a sad state of dilapidation, but coincidentally there was an upswing in farm prices, the Government passed out subsidies for acreage reduction, interest on fixed charges was cut, and the burden of farm mortgages was eased.

As an indication of activity in the agricultural implement business, the Fitch Publishing Company in a survey shows employment in the industry rose in the past two years from below 40 to above 100, with the 1923-25 average of employment equal to 100.

From the first part of 1933 to the first part of 1934 there was a sharp rise in employment in that industry, which observers attribute to a considerable degree to the effect of the NRA.

From the middle of last year to the present there has been another sharp upswing in employment attributed to the acute need for new farm machinery and to the additional money in the pockets of farmers making possible a fulfillment of that need.

Natural Gas Utility Revenues Up 13.2 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—For the month of May, natural gas utility revenues aggregated $27,207,000, an increase of 13.2 per cent from the figure of $24,031,600 reported for May, 1934. This was a result of a marked increase in consumption by domestic users, according to Paul Ryan, Chief Statistician of the American Gas Association. Sales of natural gas for cooking, heating, refrigeration and other domestic purposes totaled 24,302,800,000 cu. ft., in May, an increase of 18.2 per cent over the figure reported for the like month in 1934.

The largest increases occurred in the Mid-continent area and on the Pacific Coast. In Kansas and Oklahoma, domestic sales of natural gas averaged 30 per cent higher in May, while in Texas the gain amounted to 25 per cent. Domestic sales of natural gas in California were also up 30 per cent for the month.

Manufactured gas sales for cooking, water-heating, refrigeration, etc., amounted to 19,923,000,000 cu. ft., in May, a decline of 1.7 per cent from the figure reported for May 1934. The decline was most pronounced in the New England States, which showed a loss of 4 per cent in revenues from domestic uses. In Pennsylvania and New York the decline was more moderate, ranging from 2 to 3 per cent. Similar declines were experienced in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

Japanese Rayon Output Continues to Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—A continued increase is reported in Japan's rayon production, according to the Commerce Department's Textile Division.

The output reported by the Japan Rayon Producer's Association, estimated to represent 85 per cent of Japan's total rayon production, for the first six months of this year was 92,294,100 pounds, an increase of 27,936,500 pounds or 43½ per cent, compared with the first half of 1934, statistics show.

The increased production facilities of several firms came into operation in June and practically all firms worked at capacity in anticipation of curtailment, the result was that production in that month of rayon by members of the association reached a new high of 18,816,300 pounds, an increase of 1,729,000 pounds compared with the May output, it was stated.

Retail Store Chain Near Completion in So. Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A modern chain of retail stores is rapidly nearing completion in South Africa, according to a report by the United States Commercial Attache here. These stores are to carry lines similar to those handled by the American chain drug stores, such as toilet preparations, confections, fancy goods, and stationery.

Each store is to have a soda fountain and lunch counter and a novel feature is to be a book and periodical department, which will be devoted largely to American publications, it was stated.

The new chain is to be known as the Publix Stores. Each establishment is to be uniform in style and decoration. It is understood that strong financial and commercial interests are behind the project.

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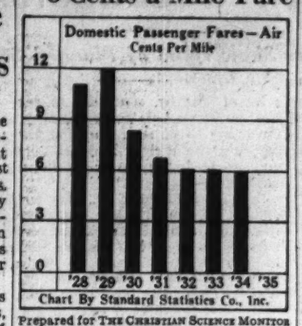

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TECHNICAL improvements in flying equipment and services, along with reductions in fares, have immeasurably strengthened the competitive appeal of passenger air transport in the past few years.

The accompanying chart shows the gradual lowering of domestic passenger fares from 1928 through 1934.

As compared with the average fare of 11 cents a mile in 1928, the 1934 figure of 6 cents represents a cut of some 47 per cent.

It is significant that, although no change in passenger fares occurred within the three-year period, 1932-1934, total domestic passenger miles expanded by more than 75 per cent in that interval.

Present rates are not much more than railroad coach fare, plus Pullman charges, and it is doubtful if average rates will be lowered substantially for some time.

Retail Trade Up As Seasonal Drop Fails to Develop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—The midsummer season has started with the expected recession yet to develop to its usual intensity, according to Dun & Bradstreet's Weekly Review of Business. In fact, the rebound of industrial operations, contrary to all normal trends, easily took precedence over all other occurrences of the week, particularly because of the broadness of the increase when set alongside the comparative showing of a year ago. Retail distribution continued to widen, with the heat wave accelerating previous gains, while the more rapid pace of wholesale buying reflected dwindling stocks and the improved outlook for fall, the review stated.

In a number of divisions the rate of gain in wholesale buying and the brisk flow of fill-in orders indicated that many merchants had underestimated consumer requirements, the agency reported. Industrial activity in nearly all divisions has made a pronounced recovery since the holiday letdown at the beginning of the month, and in many instances the schedules are exceeding those of a year ago by a higher percentage than at the close of June.

League of Nation's Year-Book Is Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—The Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations for 1935 has just been received in New York. It contains authoritative figures, collected by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League, from data furnished by virtually every country in the world, on such subjects as population, unemployment and wages, practically all aspects of production and consumption, foreign and domestic trade, wholesale and retail prices and the cost of living.

The volume also includes tables of exchange rates, gold stocks and reserves, budget accounts, public debts, etc., rendered as far as possible on a comparable basis. In these figures the effort is made to improve the comparability of the various national series of data despite differences in laws and practices in the various countries. The year-book is distributed in the United States by the World Peace Foundation, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City.

Edison Electric Company's Issue Disposed Of Easily

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—To all practical purposes, the issue of $53,000,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston was disposed of in short order.

The proportions allotted to dealers throughout the country were taken up promptly, it was announced by the First Boston Corporation. No selling syndicate was formed for distribution, it was said, the issue being handled as in a municipal offering with each syndicate participant taking up its proportion of the total.

Reported German Trade Plan With U. S. Is Welcomed

NEH YORK, July 20 (AP)—International trade authorities in Wall Street who contend that increased imports mean increased employment have greeted with enthusiasm the report that Germany is seeking a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States.

Two outstanding advocates of the import-employment theory are President Roosevelt and the American Manufacturers Export Association.

The President in a recent press conference declared the trade agreements completed with Brazil and Soviet Russia will cause greater employment in the United States.

On that same score, the Association stated in a trade survey: "On the average, the imported manufactured article actually creates more employment in the United States than the exported manufactured article."

It was shown that American money sent abroad to pay the original cost of the merchandise constituted about 30 per cent of the ultimate consumer's dollar. The rest of the dollar goes for retailers' service, wholesalers' service and duty, it was calculated.

The Association estimated that on the basis of the 1930 census there are 7,300,000 workers dependent on exports and about 7,000,000 dependent on imports.

Germany for some time has sought to increase exports to bolster her foreign exchange and gold position. As of May 25 the Reich had 160,000,000 marks in gold and foreign exchange reserve, equal to the highest in 12 months but lower than the 209,000,000 marks reported as of May 24, 1934. The mark currently is quoted at about 40.40 cents in foreign exchange.

Industrial activity in the Reich currently is falling in the usual summer slump, but, the German Institute suggests, "after the relatively quiet summer months the production for Christmas trade will begin gradually."

Official Objects To Concentration Of Stored Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Expressing strenuous opposition to the proposed concentration of approximately 175,000 bales of cotton now stored in warehouses over South Carolina, J. Roy Jones, State Commissioner of Agriculture, industry and commerce, announced his intention of consulting with members of the South Carolina congressional delegation at Washington shortly with a view to enlisting their co-operation in an effort to forestall a contemplated order of the commodity credit corporation for the concentration, or have it modified considerably.

It is proposed, he said, to concentrate the cotton at Greenville, Spartanburg, Columbia and Newberry from approximately 800 warehouses over the State. He added that producers hoped it would not be moved until the expiration of the commodity credit corporation loan period expires in February, 1936.

"The reconcentration of this cotton," Commissioner Jones declared, "will be at the expense of the producers. The purpose, it is claimed, is to get cheaper storage rates."

He added that the expense to the producers will average $1.50 a bale and that the move will leave 800 warehouses empty until the new crop comes in.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Listening-In on a CCC Group Discussion

Slim, Bill, and Others Show Value of Planned Study Concerning Jobs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of the young men around the campfire had eaten their lunches and were waiting for extras. Conversation was exceedingly dull until Slim put a question to Bill that made the group sit up and take notice.

"Well, Bill," he said, "I don't suppose that five years ago you thought you'd be here in the Green Mountain National Forest doing a real day's work in the CCC in order to help your folks keep going?"

"I guess you're right, Slim," came Bill's reply. "None of us were thinking the depression would last five years. As a matter of fact, I was working for one of the big Boston electrical firms—a fair job. I was looking ahead to the day when I could have a laboratory of my own and develop some of my ideas about radio. Yes, I would have finished my night school course at Technical High and I would have been able to do something valuable, who knows? And then came the layoff. Boy, that sure changed things!"

Bill's remarks had started some of the others thinking. Tom was the next one to express himself. "I had done quite well at high school; I liked history and debating, and was headed for law school; at least, that's what I was hoping for when Dad lost his job. I also thought I'd enter politics after a few years of practising law, for I felt that our Government needed young blood. I still feel that way, but I've had to bury those dreams—or put them aside at least."

Studying Meanwhile

Dan broke in to boast about his selling ability in the good old days. "Just as I get ready to show them how a supersalesman can handle a product, everybody stops buying, the market goes to pieces, business and industry drop into a pit, and my chances of holding a job go haywire. Many times in the last five years I've thought that this period, in spite of its difficulties, will prove of lasting value to me—I've been doing a lot of reading, especially in economics. When I do get a selling job I'm going to be sure that I'm selling stuff that's right and not helping people to buy themselves into bankruptcy."

Jimmie, the field K. P., was busy stirring up the fire, but he paused long enough to reflect. "There have been times when I've almost given up completely—sickness at home, nobody working, forced to quit school—these years have been tough ones and it's not been easy to keep my faith and hope alive; I'm glad I have, though. My great dream was to finish my studies and then enter a theological seminary. That's why I've not cursed and done a lot of other things." The others looked more serious and flashes of understanding seemed to pass over their faces—so that was the answer to Jimmie's earnestness!

Learning English

Charlie, a local experienced woodsman, much older than the average enrolee, told of his greatest handicap in moving ahead—no schooling. At 16 he had come to the United States and had been doing manual labor ever since. Five years ago even that kind of work became scarce. Long periods of unemployment followed, with nothing much to look forward to, except the pleasure of knowing that his son was getting some measure of the education that he had failed to get. "I could not expect very much," he said, in his halting manner, "but these bad times are helping me in some ways—I'm learning to speak and write English here at camp. Some day times will be better and I'll be able to talk well enough to get a road foreman's job, maybe. That's more than I was hoping for five years ago."

Bob, sitting at the edge of the group, stopped his regular noon-hour pencil sketching long enough to unloosen his tongue. "Yes, it's great to have had dreams—but, it's been plenty tough for all of us to try to stop those dreams from becoming nightmares. Most of you think that I'm pretty good at this sketching, but I always wonder what five years of real hard study in this country and in Europe would have meant to me. Yes, I used to dream of Paris and Rome, studying with famous teachers. In five years I might have laid the foundation for a successful career as a portrait painter. That was plenty to hope for, but that was my big ambition."

A Way Open

Most of the men knew that Phil was going to enter the Coast Guard within a few weeks and they listened eagerly when he started to tell about his plans. "I wasn't thinking of the Coast Guard five years ago. I was thinking Diesel engines night and day—I tried to learn as much about them as I could, but it is quite hard unless you can afford to go to a big technical school—and that was out of the question once Old Man Depression started in on some of his dirty work. One day, in talking with the Educational Adviser, I learned that the Coast Guard gives a good course in Diesel engine work. It didn't take much convincing to sell me the idea of joining that branch of the service. Yes, fellows, I still expect to be an expert in Diesel engines, thanks to the CCC and the Coast Guard. It's a roundabout way, but in times like these I'm glad that way is open."

Phil's talk on the Coast Guard started Slim talking of his own hopes. At school he had been a member of the brass band. Those years had fired in him the desire to be a musician. However, jobless years, after school days were over, didn't leave much money for music lessons. "You know, fellows, I'm joining the Navy and I'm going to do so well at music in the preliminary tests that I'll be sent to the Navy Band School; I'm sure that I've got the stuff and that's going to be my roundabout way of doing the thing I've always wanted to do—playing good music in a masterful way."

Not all of the young men around the campfire had determined their goals five years ago. Many of them, at that time, were in high school or had left school a short time previously. They had done well enough at their studies, some of them had even graduated, but little attempt had been made in their public school education to help them find what they were best fitted for and how to prepare for their life's work. Most of them had as little knowledge of life careers the day they left school as they had the day they entered. They had no consuming desire, no well-defined ambition. They were lost—inexpert in a world that was making more exacting demands each year. In good times, they would make up the rank and file of the country's workers, those who accidentally come into this or that trade or calling.

Need Vocational Guidance

The five years of depression had served to make some of them feel the necessity of more study and better preparation. Personal talks and a definite vocational guidance program at camp was helping them along the road that leads to better understanding of one's self and one's abilities. Hopeless and helpless at first, they were now reviewing causes for personal failure as well as the failure of their elders to make a society stable enough to admit them to its ranks as equals. At camp they were working hard and taking part in a voluntary educational program that was fitted to their individual needs and keeping their interests alive. Tom's political ambitions were being nurtured in the Public Speaking and Current Events classes; an ERA teacher was helping Bob with his sketching; Dan, the demon salesman, was taking a correspondence course with one of the larger metropolitan universities.

These young men, who are now earnestly trying to adjust themselves, are somewhat more fortunate than those thousands upon thousands who are coming out of our schools and even out of our colleges with little knowledge of the world and its work. Slim and his friends at least had begun to recognize their own obvious needs and were making efforts to overcome them. Another June has come and gone and many more thousands are swelling the ranks of the unemployed, out-of-school Nation's youth. There are some wide gaps that must be filled if these lives are to be salvaged for more useful living. Work, education and vocational guidance with planned instruction on the job at the camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps are important means of helping these men. Many others may result from the proposed creation of a Division of Youth Education and Service under the direction of the Federal Office of Education.

The writer of the above article was Senior Boys Worker at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation for seven years and is now Educational Advisor at a CCC Camp in Vermont—Editor.

Both Men and Women at the University of Washington in Seattle Have Greatly Reduced the Expense of Their College Education by Forming a Students' Co-operative Association. Two of Its Members Are Here Seen Delivering to One of the Student Houses Food Which Has Been Prepared in the Central Kitchen and Kept Steaming Hot in Specially Designed Containers

Students' Co-operative, a College Project

Sharing the Work Helps Finance Their Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

CO-OPERATION is the answer 250 men and women students at the University of Washington, in Seattle, are giving to the question, "How can we make a college education less expensive?" Living, working, and buying together, the active members of the Students' Co-operative Association have succeeded in cutting the monthly board-and-room bill to $20 a month. The average on the campus is about $30, with many living organizations charging $40 or more.

So new that many students and faculty members on the Washington campus still are hardly aware of its existence, the co-operative has attracted considerable attention from educators and young people's leaders in many parts of the United States.

It was not quite two years ago, as fall quarter opened in 1933, that the Washington co-operative was organized, with a membership of 50 men, living in two adjacent houses. When the school year ended, it had 67 active and enthusiastic members. Some had spent less than $325 during the entire college year.

It is little wonder that new applications for membership numbered into the hundreds before the summer ended. In the fall, six additional student houses, three of them for women, were leased and immediately filled.

While the association's leaders admit that board and room at $20 a month is perhaps the chief factor in its phenomenal growth, they consider even more vital and fundamental its constantly developing social and educational program. In seminars, research projects, and open forums, the co-operative movement is studied. Dinner guests and "fireside" speakers lead informal discussions on topics of world importance as well as local problems. Members mingle socially at exchange dinners, informal dances, "firesides," and in various other activities. Music from talented members contributes its share to the group's cultural life. Athletic chairmen in the houses arrange intramural contests and encourage participation of individuals in tournaments and other phases of the university's physical education program.

Sharing of the work of serving meals, washing dishes, and housecleaning is also considered a valuable part of the co-operative's cultural program. Ordinarily, about three hours a week is all that is required of any one person. A manager in each of the houses makes out work schedules, with due regard to capabilities and class schedules of the members.

A spirit of genuine democracy prevails. Freshmen and graduate students come in on an equal basis, with absolutely no distinctions made. Both independent students and those belonging to fraternities and sororities live in the co-operative houses.

Most of the cooking is done in the central kitchen, which is well equipped with such modern and efficient devices as potato peeler, food dicer, electric mixer, steam plant, standard bakery ovens, and a "walk-in" refrigerator. The prepared food, kept steaming hot in specially designed containers, is delivered in a truck to the serving kitchens in the individual houses. Supplies are purchased directly from wholesalers or producers, with preference being given co-operative members who wish to bring produce from their homes.

General manager and founder of the organization is Walter Honderich, 1932 graduate of the University of Washington. His undergraduate experience fitted him unusually well for the responsible position he holds. As a student working his way, he was houseboy, salesman, general repair man, truck driver, steel worker, and grocery clerk, among other things. He also was an active leader in student organization and young people's work. His co-operative plan has had the wholehearted support of the university administration, though the Students' Co-operative Association has no direct affiliation with the campus. The co-operative is entirely non-political.

Debating—Symposium Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE old order changeth." Debating is not what it used to be. New methods of argumentation in secondary and higher educational institutions herald progress in speech teaching. Formerly debate was stilted and stultified by strict and formal adherence to a definite proposition on which students took inflexible affirmative or negative sides, for or against a measure. Audiences were apt to be bored. Speakers were trained to exercise clever devices to discredit opponents, and the last thing desired was to lead the audience to a realization of the actual facts involved in the problem under discussion.

As one substitute for this old type, professors at the University of Oregon have evolved what is known as th Symposium Plan of debate. Co-operative discussion, they feel, is more in keeping with changed social conditions and with the laboratory technique which a study of the natural sciences has introduced into so many fields of teaching. As Disraeli remarked, "contests and wars are never solutions. The 'natural' scientist, for example, does not say, 'This conflicts with my issue, how can I refute it?' He says, rather, 'This is new and interesting. I shall study its full possibilities.'"

How It Works

The Symposium Plan is premised upon the essential "problem-solving process" of Dr. John Dewey, wherein the social need is first located. Speakers proceed to analyze the problem much after the manner of scientific experts; then they explain the facts and conclusions derived therefrom to the audience. In many cases they propose a plan for definite constructive social action by which the problem may be satisfactorily solved.

Under this new plan there is no formally stated proposition. Most vital problems do not lend themselves to such statement. In practice, a select "team" of student "debaters" is required to investigate the whole field in which it is reasonable to assume a problem exists. Perhaps the problem is "wasteful expenditure of school funds." Students are directed to search for solutions. Sometimes they agree. This results in a debate in which the debaters, possessed of expert objective data, attempt to influence the opinions of the audience. Debaters get practice in refuting when questions and discussions come from the floor.

If debaters disagree as to the best solutions, they can suggest others in their allotted speaking times. Four or more speakers from two or more schools may speak from ten to fifteen minutes each.

Its Advantages

The Symposium Plan has various advantages. The task of the student speakers is to discover problems vital to the people addressed. The old system failed in this regard. And having found the problem, students work for a solution and not a decision. Solutions can be found only by the scientific method of research, which is incompatible with the necessity of taking a definite stand on a strictly bilateral resolution. Whereas the old system encouraged debaters to confirm their prejudices, in the Symposium Plan is no reason to seek anything other than a workable solution for the good of society.

Professor H. S. Elliot, in his book "The Process of Group Thinking," states that "the aim of true democracy is to secure the active participation of every individual up to the limit of his capacity in the conduct of all his social, vocational, and political affairs. The difficulty in securing democracy has been that more attention has been paid to defending it as a philosophy than to developing the methodology by which it could be made to function in life. The Symposium Plan offers training that will help equip student citizens of a democracy to participate actively and intelligently in the conduct of their social, vocational and political affairs.

The 3 W's—'Who' Comes First

The Blue-Birds Hobnob With History's Great Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Eng.

THE Blue-Birds are not contented only with listening to history stories, however graphically told. Their fingers are quite as alert and sensitive as their ears, and they long to touch and handle.

"Oh, the little wooden people! Hurray, hurray," they cry when the history hour approaches. Soon the table is covered with a number of brightly colored figures, cut from three-ply wood, that can either lie flat on the table or be fitted into little stands.

Every bit as important as the three R's are the three W's: Who? Where? and When? First of all, the little wooden people teach us to answer the question, Who? "Who is this?" I ask, holding up one of the figures. "Baden-Powell—and I'm going to be a Scout, too." "Right," I say, handing over Baden-Powell. "And this?" "The man who wrote 'The Ugly Duckling'—Hans Andersen." "And this?" "He reminds me of Mummy somehow . . . July is called after him, and Mummy's birthday is in July . . . I know! Julius Caesar!"—and Mary holds out her hand for the great Roman, with a proprietary air.

The First Blue-Bird

Then I hold up a shepherd boy with a crook. "I know him, because it's the same name as Daddy's. It's David!" (This from John, who once said he even loved daddy-long-legs because they reminded him of Daddy.) "And who is this?" I ask. This time the figure is cut from a photograph and not hand painted. "The First Blue-Bird,—but we're not history," remarks Joan. "Oh yes, you are. You will help to make the history of the future and the wooden people are here to show you how to make it wisely and well." So the game proceeds.

The Blue-Birds are eager to secure the child-figures: Samuel kneeling in prayer, Peter of Yugoslavia. Watt studying the teaketle, and above all the Baby Jesus in the arms of Mary. Animals are popular too; Abraham on his camel, Daniel defying the lions, Hannibal on his elephant, the baby Romulus fondling the wolf—all these are identified and claimed.

The fancies that have helped no less than the facts to form the ideals of mankind are not ignored, so we include the St. Georges, the King Arthurs and the Hiawathas as well as the Woodrow Wilsons, the George Washingtons and the Buddhas.

Filling Up the Niches

It might be imagined that after playing with so wide a range of characters, however carefully selected, the children's thoughts would be in a glorious hodge-podge in which Mussolinis and Mohammeds, Cleopatras and Captain Cooks would jostle for supremacy. But the classifying instinct, so strong in childhood, soon comes to our aid. "To the young mind everything is individual, stands by itself," as Emerson says. But—"By-and-by, it finds how to join two things, and see in them one nature; then three, then three thousand; and so, tyrannized over by its own unifying instinct, it goes on tying things together, diminishing anomalies, discovering roots running underground, whereby contrary and remote things cohere, and flower from out one stem."

I had already divided the Little People into the following categories and painted the backs or undersides in distinctive colors, viz.: Leaders of Religion: Christian—gold; non-Christian—white. Kings—purple. Governors—violet. Writers—red. Artists—blue. Inventors—brown. Men of Action—green. The children's joy in color, their delight in sorting and arranging were thus enlisted in clarifying their first vague impressions. Moreover, we have a number of flat square frames into which each figure fits neatly, each frame containing about five little figures. The frames are decorated to suggest the character of their occupants. Leaders of Religion fit into temples and Gothic churches; kings into palaces; governors into council chambers; writers into libraries; artists into studios; inventors into workshops; men of action into field and seascapes. It is a fascinating task for busy fingers to fit each of the wooden people into his own particular niche, in palace, field or workshop, the niche that he alone can fill.

Underlying Unity

"Where shall I put him?" asked Dan, holding up the First Blue-Bird. I am obliged to admit that on this most vital point my ignorance is as profound as his, and I find myself wondering why our knowledge of history should suffer from such grave limitation for, as a schoolboy once sagely observed, "I'm not interested in Queen Anne. I'm interested in me." The Little People help to lessen the gulf between "Queen Anne" and "me" and our researches into the past may serve to throw light upon the future. As the children handle and discuss the little figures, many interesting links begin to emerge, proving that however diverse an assemblage our wooden people appear to be on the surface, there is a wonderful underlying unity—a unity which is far more important to understand than the innumerable conflicts that claim to divide humanity, and which bears out the latest biological thought. As Sir J. A. Thompson writes:

One of Darwin's master-ideas has during the last half-century passed into general intellectual currency—the idea of the web of life. Nothing is unimportant, nothing is isolated, nature is a vast system of interrelations and linkages. . . . Contact is nothing, it is the correlations that impress us.

To the Blue-Birds, Abraham giving the Ten Commandments and Baden-Powell formulating his 10-fold code are near in thought despite the 40 centuries claiming to separate them. They like to hear of Alexander the Great sleeping with Homer under his pillow and of Caxton perfecting his printing-press to do justice to the exploits of King Arthur—his hero and theirs. The smallest Blue-Bird begins to feel that he too has a place in the universal plan, that he, no less than the Little People, has some niche to fill. History with its deep moral lessons does not belong to some far-off period. It cannot be expressed in painted wood. It must be practical to our children here and now.

A. DOROTHY HORSFIELD

[The second article in this set of three will appear next Tuesday.]

One of the "Blue-Birds" Busy at Her History Lesson. Tiny, Wooden Figures Help to Identify Historical Characters. The Little Girl Above Is Holding One of the Frames Into Which the Figures Fit. Each Frame Is Decorated to Suggest the Character of Its Occupants—Palaces for Kings, Temples for Religious Leaders and So On.

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Soviets Drive Unruly Class Out of Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—As an aftermath of the Communist Party "purge" which began last December, resulting in the execution, imprisonment and exile of hundreds of Communists, there is now occurring in Russia a systematic movement to drive out of the larger cities all persons who might conceivably offer any kind of effective opposition to the policies of the present ruling faction. Estimates of the number already affected by this movement vary from 10,000 to 50,000.

Thus far the Government has officially admitted only that about 1000 former aristrocrats, manufacturers, and Tsarist officials have been expelled from Leningrad as a result of "revision in the passport regulations." But it is known that other thousands in Leningrad and elsewhere have since been sent to Siberia and other remote regions.

Apparently the movement is directed mainly against former members of Trotzky and Zinovieff Opposition groups and against formerly well-to-do persons who have failed to take an active part in "Socialist construction." Many of those affected had attained positions of considerable importance under the Soviet Government, had often managed to bring together scattered families and obtain modestly comfortable living quarters, after years of persecution.

Scattered Families

Such families often have been scattered again by this movement, which expels some members but permits others to remain. Families can account for some expulsions only by the fact that some thoughtless remark may have been made in private conversations.

This "round-up," and others like it, are justified by a Kremlin spokesman, V. Feigin, writing in the Communist Party organ, Pravda. Certain Communists, says Mr. Feigin, have suggested that the ruling party's power is now so thoroughly established that it is possible to abandon the "class struggle." In reply to this, Mr. Feigin quotes approvingly the remark of Lazar Kaganovich: "There are some people who think, 'The kulaks have been defeated, the Opposition has been defeated, now it is possible to work quietly and be liberal.' But this is wrong. Our enemies have not abandoned the struggle against us, though they have changed its form. The struggle must continue."

For an unpredictable period, says Mr. Feigin, party rulers must face persistent and insidious opposition from within and without the party, and must expect that the ideas and schemes of hostile groups will be supported by "bureaucrats, by degenerating and disintegrating members of the party, by unsteady elements among our youth, by every variety of alien influence." Mr. Feigin intimates that the "class struggle," like the "dictatorship of the proletariat," must continue until Communism has triumphed completely not only in Russia but in all other countries as well. Certainly, he says, it will not end with the "abolition of classes," scheduled for 1937.

Continuing Struggle

Mr. Feigin's justification of a more or less perpetual "class struggle" recalls the pointed comment of a shrewd American observer, Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, who made a close study of the Soviet system in 1930 and wrote at that time: "To a foreign observer it appears that violence has come to be inseparable from Communism. . . . The miserable remnants of the former bourgeoisie and the other 'privileged classes' are still relentlessly persecuted after the passage of all these years. New heresies are still being discovered among the membership of the party. It seems likely that the supply of victims for persecution could be successfully maintained even if the last remnants of the 'exploiting classes' were to be finally eliminated. Militant hatred has become perhaps the most prominent psychological characteristic of Russian Communism."

Five years have passed since Dr. Hoover wrote those words, and no one familiar with Soviet Russia can doubt that new heresies are still being discovered and that the persecution of former "privileged classes" continues unabated. Mr. Feigin, as spokesman for the Kremlin, offers no hope that this policy of encouraging "militant hatred" will be altered within the predictable future.

Victoria Falls Defies Experts To Tell Its Thundering Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Geographers here will in future have an interesting topic of discussion, for Victoria Falls, in Northern Rhodesia, greatest of the world's waterfalls, have been officially taken down a peg.

They are not as high as they were supposed to be. This has been stated in an official announcement by the Northern Rhodesia Survey Department.

The interesting point for mapmakers here is that mystery still surrounds the falls. Nobody here appears to know how high the falls were before, or even how high they are now.

It might be more accurate to say that many persons know but they all have different answers, varying in height by some 43 feet.

The strange reticence of the falls to let their real height be known was revealed in two recent reports.

"The Victoria Falls are 50 feet less than supposed," the first declared. "For long they have been said to be over 400 feet high, now they are authoritatively stated to be only 353."

"The perennial arguments as to the dimensions of the falls are settled." The second read, "The mean height is 347 feet."

Consulted immediately, the Encyclopedia Britannica gave its opinion, that the height "varies from 250 feet to 343 feet."

It seemed that, contrary to the general belief, the falls had been smaller some years ago and were now getting bigger.

This view was, however, temporarily shaken by a visit to the Northern Rhodesia Information Office, and a talk to a high official.

"I am afraid I have no official report on the matter," the high official said, "but it may be on its way. So I cannot say anything officially, but I believe the height has been reduced by 10 feet."

"How high were the falls?" he continued. "Well, we have always been taught to say off pat to tourists, '400 feet.' And now it is 10 feet less, so it must be 390 feet, but, of course, I don't know."

"Look," he concluded, opening an official picture book, "the railway bridge crossing the basin of the falls is 400 feet from the water. It looks exactly the same height."

Next, in a feeling of confidence, the facts were laid before the Royal GeographicalSociety.

"No," the society replied, "we have not heard anything about the new statement of height. But in 1904 an authoritative survey published in the Royal Geographical Magazine stated the height to be 357 feet."

And there the matter rests, for the moment. Meanwhile geography students may take their pick, according to individual fancy or country of birth, 400, 390, 357, 353 or 347. "The Smoke that Thunders" will probably continue its mighty fall.

Women's Influence Increased Under Indian Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The six seats in the Federal Council of State at Delhi, newly reserved for women under the announcement made recently in the British House of Commons, are to be filled by representatives of the Indian provincial legislatures.

In Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and Behar, election will be by the members of the provincial upper chamber voting in each case as a whole. In that of the seat allotted to the Punjab election will be by the women in all the provincial legislatures voting together in an electoral college for British India.

The widest possible choice of women candidates is to be allowed, there being no obligation for them to be members of any of the legislatures selecting them.

There will now be, under the new Constitution, in at least three out of the four sets of legislative bodies, women representatives by statutory right, in addition to any that may be elected to represent constituencies for which men are also eligible.

Each of the six major provinces will have one statutory woman representative in the Federal Council of State or Second Chamber of 156 members where tenure is for nine years.

In the Federal Assembly of 250 members, where the maximum period between elections is five years, there are to be nine statutory women members, viz., two each for Madras and Bombay and one each for Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and the Central Provinces.

In all the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, excepting only that of the backward Northwest Frontier Province, seats for women are provided for by statute. In Madras there are to be seven of such seats, one being for Muhammadans. In Bomboy are six seats, one being for Muhammadans. In Bengal are five seats, two being for Muhammadans and one for Anglo-Indians. In the United Provinces are six seats, two being for Muhammadans.

In the Punjab are four seats, two being for Muhammadans and one for Sikhs. In Bihar are four seats, one being for Muhammadans. In the Central Provinces are three seats, none of them being reserved for any special community. The same applies in Assam, which has one seat, and in Orissa, which has two seats. In Sind there are two seats, one being for Muhammadans.

China Reforming Budget Practice; Arms Cost Third

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — China's national budget has been submitted, for the first time, ahead of the start of the 1934-1935 fiscal year, (delayed in China as compared with Occidental budgets), and duly received approval from the Legislative Yuan. Military expenses, as hitherto, bulk high, constituting an item of $128,400,000 out of a total estimated expenditure of $382,862,000.

This only begins to tell the military-costs story, as a matter of fact, for the amount paid by the Central Government is but a part of the total military costs. Provincial and other local commanders pay vast sums from their own revenues. The Chinese Army is admittedly of no present use as an international arm of defense or offense, but it has been vigorously employed against Communists and bandits inland, and a really modern air force is being built up.

Procedure as to the budget has been improved in that a special budgetary planning committee was appointed by the Government to make a systematic compilation and to rationalize receipts and expenditures. It was previous practice to submit budgets either after expiration of the fiscal year for which they were compiled, or months after commencement of the fiscal year. The present budget was, however, submitted before the date fixed by China's Budgetary Law.

Motorists Expect New Parking Plan In London Zones

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Recent action by Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, in closing a long-used motorcar park in a London square, because adequate garage accommodation is said to be available near by, is believed here to herald a new traffic policy.

It is considered probable in motoring circles that many other parks and parking facilities will in the future be abolished.

The Ministry of Transport feels that London streets are now demanded increasingly as traffic arteries and that parking of motorcars in the streets is likely to be a future cause of congestion.

London is now a city of modern garages. It is claimed that those in Britain's capital are ahead of any others in Europe. But motorists, while realizing the efficiency of the garages of the metropolis, complain that prices for leaving cars are too high.

Garage proprietors, on the other hand, are asking the Ministry of Transport to restrict parking in open spaces to one hour instead of two as at present. They declare that if street parking were only allowed where garages are not available, accommodation elsewhere could be furnished by them at extremely low rates.

Demands are also being made by motorists for new London building laws. At present many shops and warehouses and hotels cause congestion of traffic as motortrucks and taxis pull up in the main street in front of their doors, no private carriageways being provided.

New laws are urged making provision for motorcars compulsory, on the lines of the scheme adopted by a London newspaper in its new building where a private "street" was constructed into one side of the building.

A bill on similar lines was promoted about two years ago but it was withdrawn before being passed through Parliament.

New School Trends Develop Improved Type of Teachers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—A move toward giving Bill and Mary more than a bundle of facts in their high school training so that on graduation day, they actually know something about fitting into the world's work is now apparent, according to school administration officers who recently held an institute at the University of Chicago.

A trend toward teaching a better understanding of the world today and how to work with others is sweeping high schools, according to the administrative officers in charge of many secondary schools throughout the country.

To be sure the teacher is still giving instruction in history, or mathematics, or grammar, but with a view to turning out a better social human being in addition to merely teaching a subject, it was brought out in the discussions.

To fit this trend, administrators are urging that teachers themselves be given a broader training, one that will give them a better understanding of contemporary life so that they can help pupils get some grasp on the social and economic changes in which they are moving.

The number of men and women now preparing to teach is far greater than can be obsorbed into the present school system, it was estimated. But the number of really good and well-trained teachers is far short of the demand.

A new system of appenticeship training is being introduced as the result of the depression when so many school budgets were cut and so many teachers were left without jobs, it is found. A kind of probationary year of teaching under strict supervision is being inaugurated to try a new teacher out to see whether she should be given a permanent certificate. This will bring into the school systems better teachers, it is claimed, and exclude those who have really no aptitude for this type of profession.

Los Angeles Harbor To Extend Breakwater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Preparations are being made for beginning the tihrd segment of the Los Angeles Harbar breakwater extension by means of which additional protection for shipping is anticipated at the port here. The new segment will be 2000 feet in length and cost approximately $1,000,000.

Two completed segments have a total length of 5400 feet, and the entire breakwater will extend 12,500 feet easterly from a point 2250 feet east of the light on the tip of the existing breakwater. Including incidental dredging, the cost of the completed project is estimated at $8,000,000.

Californians to Promote Better Living, Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Designed to assist rural citizens in maintaining a high standard of living and to promote and preserve patriotism, an organization known as the Citizens of Rural California, Inc., has been formed in San Jose. It plans to establish a department of legislative observation to study bills proposed in the state and national capitols; also a legal department, a tax department and a department of loans and insurance.

Texas Court Holds AAA Is Invalid

HOUSTON, Texas, July 20 (AP)—Provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as the bases for price-fixing and licensing of shippers of fruit were held unconstitutional here yesterday by Federal District Judge T. M. Kennerly.

The court denied Secretary of Agriculture Wallace an injunction to restrain the Rio Valley Fruit and Vegetable Company from shipping grapefruit and oranges out of the valley.

Judge Kennerly cited the Schechter case as an authority in point. In that case, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that certain provisions of the NRA were unconstitutional.

SHERMAN, Texas, July 20 (AP) — Federal Judge Randolph Bryan yesterday ruled the Bankhead Cotton Control Act unconstitutional. He signed an order granting an injunction against its enforcement.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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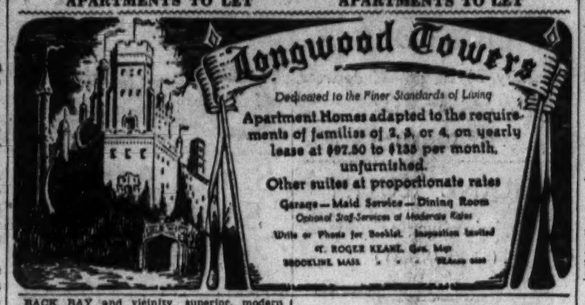

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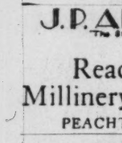

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

SAVANNAH

We Specialize in
Personality Permanents
Shampoo and Finger Waving. Hair Cutting and Manicuring by Master Operators.
PURCELL BEAUTY SHOP
136 Whitaker Dial 5032
and SAVANNAH BEACH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

MAC JONES OIL CO.
SERVICE STATION
Koolmotor Gasoline and United States Tires
COLLEGE AND SPRUCE STREETS

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
S. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

CHARLES J. BARR
25 Years' Experience in High Grade Watch Repairing
Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing Done Very Reasonably
107 SO. TRYON STREET

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

ITALY—Rooms with breakfast and meals on request, with Italian family; all modern conveniences. Pillipini, 4 Via Castel Marrone, Milan.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier.
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS. All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section.

KODAK OPTICIANS DESGRANGES
24 rue de la Pépinière (Near St. Lazare Station)

HAUTE COUTURE
A. CALNING
Révillon Building
44 Rue La Boétie
Tel: Elysées 89-40
Original creations at very reasonable prices.
FASHION ADVISER

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel 351126 Post Giro 48511

C. J. COELAND
(BROKER)
Effecten - Coupons
Administraties
Assuranties - Safe Deposit
Anna Paulownapiein 3 Tel. 337284
's Gravenhage The Hague

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1 Tel. 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Rindlisbach
DAS HAUS FÜR NOUVEAUTÉS
HERRENWÄSCHE, MERCERIE, BONNETERIE
vorm. C. Bauer-Stampfli, Gerbergasse 5
(Drapery, Underlinen)

SCHIRME
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. G. MARKEN
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

Blumenhaus Zu Safran
for Flowers — Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
HANS SCHAUB
Gerbergasse II. Tel. 32.198

SCHUHHAUS RIVOLI
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Freiestrasse 29
Tel. 28.781 J. Cuanillon, *Manager*

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 37.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUENZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Linen and Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER-MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfèvrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80. Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
FURNITURE BEDDING
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
Visit our expositions.
Bern: Länggasstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30

KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
ATELIER
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

NEUZEITLICHE DRUCKSACHEN
ein- wie mehrfarbig
Druckerei O. Wehrlin & Cie
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638
PRINTERS

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.-G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Flower Shop
FRAU C. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS, READY-MADE GOWNS

ERNST STAUB
Möbel- und Tapezierergeschäft
39 Bollwerk 39
Tel. 24.796
(Furniture and Upholstering)

VELOZENTRALE
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel 29.443
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Cars
Repairs Promptly and Efficiently Executed

AUGUST LEHMANN
Watchmaker
Kornhausplatz 10
Tel. 32.596
Special Repairs Workshop

Zentralheizungen
Sanitäre-Anlagen
Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

Seifen-Stübli
SOAP
Junkerngasse 3

Permanent Waving
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
J. V. RUEGG-PERRIN
Marktgasse 20, First Floor
English spoken

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

BIEL

FRANZ KUHN
Papierhandlung en gros
(STATIONERY)
Nidaugasse 37 Tel. 42.55

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
se recommande
(Hosiery)

Molkerei A. Hauri
Spezialhaus für feine Milchprodukte
(Dairy)
Tel. 44.78 Privat: 28.25

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
PAUL AESCHLIMANN
Bahnhofstrasse I Tel. 2885

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BANQUE POPULAIRE GENEVOISE
Place de Hollande
All Kinds of Banking and Credit Transactions

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terrailiet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
Ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI Tel. 309

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

TEA ROOM
Confiserie—Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery.

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

MATTEN—INTERLAKEN

KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Groceries—Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

NEUCHATEL

The Excellent Coal of
Haefliger & Käser S. A.
Means Comfort and Safety
Against the Cold

THUN

BAKERY KÖNITZER
Tea Room — Kaffeestube
Freienhofgasse 15

ZURICH

Rovelli
Bahnhofstrasse 9 Zurich
Tel. 33.051

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse 2 Zürich 1

HANS LOCHER & CO. ZÜRICH
Münsterhof 18. *Founded 1822*
Fancy Leather Goods
All Travelling Requisites

MAX HERZOG's Wwe.
Münchhalden-Gärtnerstrasse 7
TEL. 21.892
Bildauer-Stuck, Gibser—Zement-Arbeiten
Spezialität: Unterlags—Böden für Linoleum
Edelputs. Terrasit.
(PLASTERER)

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

Everything in Groceries and Provisions from the four corners of the world.
Stockists of Toilet Goods, "Judgeware." Brooms.
PRINGLES
Telephone 1733 P. O. Box 646
(Two Lines) Corner Zastron and Aliwal Sts

For Everything Electrical Try
CLEMENT MARSH
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Installations and Repairs a Speciality
49 HENRY STREET Phone 101

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
South Africa's SMARTEST STORES
MEN!.. (of Cape Town)
Let your next Summer Suit be tailored by
HECTOR POWE
of Regent Street, London
The South African Agents Are
CLEGHORN'S MAN'S SHOP
Branches at CAPE TOWN and PORT ELIZABETH. Also Trading as BLINMANS JO'BURG
Visit Cleghorn's Cafe

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 8 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone 2-5164. Cape Town. Box 868

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure
89 St. George's St. (Opp. Cape Argus Office)

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (Prop.) *Ltd.*
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Armour's Food Products

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. Ltd
Head Office for South Africa: Commercial Union Buildings 88-90, St. George's St. Cape Town
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

DURBAN

West Street, Durban
John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3209 Central

Marco REFRIGERATORS
BRITISH MADE
For Household and Commercial Application.
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
52 ALIWAL ST PHONE 3236

Patronize
THE MODEL DAIRY TEA ROOMS
Phone 443
Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE, LTD.
Our prices are Bazaar prices.
472 WEST STREET Phone 68

MAISON VOGLER
Ladies' Hairdressing, Beauty and Perfume Saloon
362 West Street, Durban Phone 211
Hannah Court, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Phone 5767

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up to date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST Phone 1932

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 3310 and 3305

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter
Stall 12 Borough Market Phone 828

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books.
Phone 127 341 West Street

FISH - - POULTRY - - GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS AND GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting.
Estimates Given
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
W. W. STEVENS
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Ground Fl.) West Street. Telephone 2180
Expert in Permanent Waving from 30/-

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS GARAGE
Before Servicing Your Car See Us
Petrol, Oil, Tyres, Etc.
Oil and Greasing
89-91 RISSIK STREET
CORNER DE VILLIERS STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

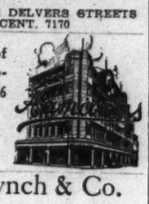
Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

MAPPIN & WEBB
(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED
GEM SPECIALISTS
Catalogue free on application.
27 Plein Street, J'BURG

CAMPBELL'S GARAGE
All Classes General and Electrical Repairs
OIL—PETROL
COR. ALBERT and DELVERS STREETS
PHONE CENT. 7170

Smart Selection of Pullovers and Slipovers, 9/6 to 17/6
HAMILTON'S
Pritchard and Joubert Streets


Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings

P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET
Henwoods are good to you
HEN WOOD
for . . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
Henwoods
OPP. CITY HALL
Also Springs and Pretoria

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

For your next Frock go to
London and Paris Fashions
(MISS BECK)
Charming French Dresses and English Tailormades
Heath's Bldgs. Phone Cent. 4376
Cor. Von Brandis and Pritchard Sts.

FAIRHAVEN
"Your Comfort our Consideration"
7 minutes from centre of City
Superior accommodation (full or partial)
Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages
Guests met on request. Phone 00165
Charlton Terrace

MODEL FISH RESTAURANT
for
Dainty Lunches, Teas, and Suppers
Re-decorated and ventilated.
124 MARKET STREET

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 SYDNEY ROAD, LORENTZVILLE
P. O. Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
SEE L. FRANCK, P. O. BOX 837
Phone 33-6644
6 Midland House, Fox and Rissik Streets

G. M. HORNE
(Pty.) Ltd
PRINTERS
61 SIMMONDS STREET

I. HUTCHESON
O. K. Bazaars
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon also "JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

Masterson & Co.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
PHONE 24 2348 JEPPESTOWN

PIETERMARITZBURG

FASHION JEWELRY
For Day and Evening Wear
at
SOWDENS
P. O. Box 177—MARITZBURG—Phone 3192

STEEL, MURRAY & CO.
Household and Farm Hardware
Groceries and Provisions
218 CHURCH STREET PHONE 2281

CHRISTIE'S
Cafe-de-Luxe
Specialists in Catering for Weddings, Dances, etc. Reception Room for Hire
204 CHURCH STREET Phone 2639

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
PETROL, OIL, TYRES
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES, Pty., Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The very latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o. Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY for SERVICE

Overells'
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD
The Valley BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Special Home-made Cakes

INSURANCE
Fire Marine Accident
British Traders' Insurance Company Limited
Equitable Life Bldg., Queen St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley Director Herbert Burnie Branch Manager

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, Garages.
Ph. J2847 MRS. CARLETON, *Proprietress*

G. J. GRICE, Ltd.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane
Piano, Radio and Music Warehouse
Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music. All Musical Supplies.
Phone B4160—After 7 P. M., M2302

LUCY'S
HATS FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secor

Henry Dean & Sons Pty. Ltd.
ROMA STREET, BRISBANE
Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents.
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail Laying and growing mashes. Chick food of all varieties. Lowest possible prices best quality.
TRY THE GOODS

VICTORIA

GEELONG

Bryant + Lane
210 RYRIE ST GEELONG
Ladies' Tailors
FROCK AND CORSET SPECIALIST

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

"WILMAR" SALON
CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure.
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
294 Little Collins St. Cent. 5218

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"

Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M
REGENCY CAFE
Good Service
Good Cooking
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY. 132 ELIZABETH ST.

RAINER'S
"BEST FOR REST"
BEDDING
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
18 CENTRE COURT THRO' CENTREWAY and 13 HOWEY PLACE C1 F4258

Shoulder Sprays *Pot Plants*
Bouquets *Baskets* *Posies*
Mrs. F. Wilson
ORDERS *Art Florist* DELIVERED
37 Toorak Rd. South Yarra, S. E. 1 Win. 5890

MELBOURNE—Brighton

NOVELTIES PICTURES POTTERY
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY X 3281
53 Church Street
MRS. BURLINSON MIDDLE BRIGHTON

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Gladys Ansett) of MARLENE
for Individuality in Hairdressing
2 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
CAMBERWELL Phone W. 3177

ALL YOU NEED
in CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL at CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2780

Cooper's Frock Shops
381 Burke Road, Camberwell W 3781
288 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2283
Beauty Salon at Box Hill
SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN
One Stair Up
BRISTOL PIANO BUILDING
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

The Rees Jones Shoe Co. Limited
Fashionable Shoes
With
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store "Cuba Street"
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY *VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.
The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693

PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

DUPLICATING and TYPING
ORMSTONS LTD.
189 Featherston St. Phone 42-549

PAMELA HARRIS Company
NAPERY, BED LINENS NOVELTIES, Etc.
27 CAMBRIDGE TERRACE
4 Doors Above East Post Office

J. KNOX GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers
Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St.
Wellington Phone 42-593

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at moderate prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James) Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

Monitor Movie Guide

'Escapade' Brings Luise Rainer, German Actress, to the Screen

By E. C. S.

Accent on Youth (Paramount)—A tale of decadents for adults, at its best when it is lightly handled, as by Herbert Marshall, who plays a middle-aged playwright to whom the latest of his loves returns when her marriage with a younger man fails. Sylvia Sidney's style is too heavy for the part of the wife. Ernest Cossart.

Broadway Gondolier (Warner)—Thin musical which will be best liked by Dick Powell fans. He plays a rising young radio singer who is helped along by Joan Blondell. Adolphe Menjou, Louise Fazenda and Ted Fio Rito's orchestra.

The Clairvoyant (Gaumont-British)—Claude Rains does his forceful best as a fakir who pretends to occult powers. The story breaks down when you are asked to believe that he really can foretell the future at times when Jane Baxter is in the vicinity. Fay Wray plays the fakir's wife, and things end blissfully when the disturbing Miss Baxter takes herself out of the picture. Mr. Rains will make the preposterous doings worth sitting through, for some.

Luise Rainer in "Escapade"

Don't Bet on Blondes (Warner)—Warren William carries off entertainingly this so-so tale about an insurance broker who insures a girl against marriage and then must court her himself to keep the suitors away. Claire Dodd, Guy Kibbee, Douglas Dumbrille.

Escapade (Metro)—Something to celebrate is the coming of an interesting new talent to the screen. Luise Rainer, from Germany, reveals varied abilities as the little girl from the country who finally wins a wedding ring from the philandering artist, played by William Powell. Witty and thoroughly unedifying adult fare, with Frank Morgan, Mady Christians, Laura Hope Crews.

Front Page Woman (Warner)—Bette Davis well cast for a change as a light-comedy newspaper reporter opposed romantically to George Brent as another reporter. Between them they scoop the detectives and other newspapers whenever they start work on a murder mystery. Miss Davis has a grand repertory of fashionable hats and frocks.

Going Highbrow (Warner)—The sort of thing Hollywood must do to keep up with its program of making twice as many films as there are even passable stories. In this one we are asked to be interested in the newly-rich Zasu Pitts' efforts to break into society with the aid of promoter Edward Everett Horton. Guy Kibbee, Ross Alexander, June Martell.

Honeymoon Limited (Monogram)—A trifle that gets by because nobody took too seriously its story of the girl waif and the young author who wins wagers by finishing stories in short order. Neil Hamilton, Irene Hervey, Henry Kolker.

The Keeper of the Bees (Monogram)—Gene Stratton-Porter's romantic story worthily transferred to the screen. A youth all but broken by the World War acquires a new viewpoint from the simple and lovable people who live in the Bee-keeper's community. Hobart Bosworth, Neil Hamilton, Betty Furness, Emma Dunn.

Love Me Forever (Columbia)—Grace Moore's successor to "One Night of Love." Liberal selections from "Bohème," sung in operatic setting with Michael Bartlett's assistance. The story of a society girl's rise to prima donna parts with the Metropolitan, aided by an Italian-American gambler, played by Leo Carrillo.

Motive for Revenge (Majestic)—Trash about the bank teller who stole to provide his wife with the luxuries her mother thinks she should have. Doris Lloyd, Donald Cook, Irene Hervey.

Orchids to You (Fox)—A light comedy of domestic infelicities involving a flower shop girl who won't betray her customers' secrets. At the end she marries the divorced husband of one of the wives involved. John Boles sings "Sylvia" expressively in the course of his performance of the lawyer who can't make the heroine tell. Jean Muir, Charles Butterworth, Spring Byington.

Rainbow's End (First Division)—A better grade Western because care has been taken with the production. Hoot Gibson has the lead in this familiar tale of the ranch girl whose father isn't able to run the place, whose brother is a reputed black sheep, and whose property is in danger of theft by the neighboring rancher.

Shanghai (Paramount)—Charles Boyer as the son of a Russian nobleman and a Manchurian princess. The ending of his romance with an American girl (Loretta Young) is separation, according to the Shanghai social convention that white may not marry yellow. For adults in search of an emotional spree. Warner Oland, Esther Dale, Fred Keating.

Speed Devils (Huffman)—Poor, even for a quickie, is this melodrama about auto racers who open a garage and try to go straight in spite of temptations offered by crooked politicians. Paul Kelly, Marguerite Churchill.

[This guide is printed Saturdays]

South Australian History Gathered By Its Country School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—It has not been reported to the director of education, William J. Adey, that there are now 18 country schools engaged in compiling a history of South Australia. This village survey movement was begun about 18 months ago. Headmasters, teaching staffs and scholars have voluntarily undertaken the project and every year the records are sent to the education department. A copy of each contribution is being lodged in the state archives department.

Teachers are making land maps and on these are recorded facts regarding all phases of the district's activities—its houses, occupations of the people, standard of living, natural history, education, and agriculture.

The superintendent of technical education, Dr. Charles Fenner, says one of the outstanding examples of the value of the village survey scheme has been provided this year by the Riverton school. The record is contained in a well-bound volume, embracing 61 maps and 246 photographs. This book is the work of 40 pupils. It deals with such aspects as natural vegetation, climate, geological structures, animal life, agriculture and railways.

"The village survey movement," "comments Dr. Fenner, "is purely voluntary."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Texas

Corpus Christi—Week days, 8:30 and 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Discontinued

Florida

Jacksonville — Newscasts discontinued; WMBR, 1370kc.

Indiana

Anderson — Newscasts discontinued; WHBU, 1210kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Alabama

Mobile—Alternate Thursdays, 6 p. m., WSFA, 1410kc.

Change in Schedule

Texas

Corpus Christi — Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 8 a. m.; Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m.; KGFI, 1500kc.

Budapest to Open Tonsorial Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—A new museum, dedicated entirely to the art of hairdressing and barbering is soon to be opened in Budapest. The Hungarian capital will thus be following the example of Vienna which already has such an institution.

Exhibits are to include a razor from Moorish times, some centuries old, and an account book indicating that 100 years ago the price of a "coiffure" was much higher than it is today.

In this museum wigs of the past, worn by eminent personalities or prominent artists in their famous rôles will be seen. And also the various fashions of hairdressing, ranging from the beginning of civilization till today.

Russia Reveals Hope For Bumper Harvests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Russia expects bumper crops this year, given ordinary harvesting weather. According to returns issued here on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, spring sowings to June 5 amounted to 90,682,000 hectares (one hectare equals 2½ acres), compared with 88,735,000 on the like date in 1934. Of this total 75 per cent is claimed to be on collective farms.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

41

Check √ Yes or No

1. Is the so-called Vulgate Version of the Bible written in Latin? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Are there more Joneses than Smiths in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Are jokes clipped from other periodicals paid for when sent to "In Lighter Vein"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of correct composition: "Sitting at the window," said Mrs. O'Hara, "a parade passed by"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. If you were looking for the book of Colossians, and you opened your Bible to Galatians, should you turn the pages to the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Was "The Gleaners" painted by Rosa Bonheur? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is it true that Beatrice was a character in "Paradise Lost"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

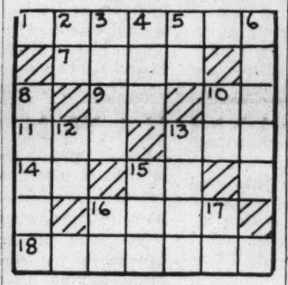
8. Is Charleston the capital of South Carolina? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Are all of the following words misspelled: tyranize, wierd, sieze, seige, plaguy? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is St. Louis larger than Boston? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Crossword Puzzle No. 118



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A State
7—Street wandered
9—A fish
10—Pronoun
11—King of Judah
13—Unit
14—Preposition
15—Printer's measure
16—Clear
18—Began

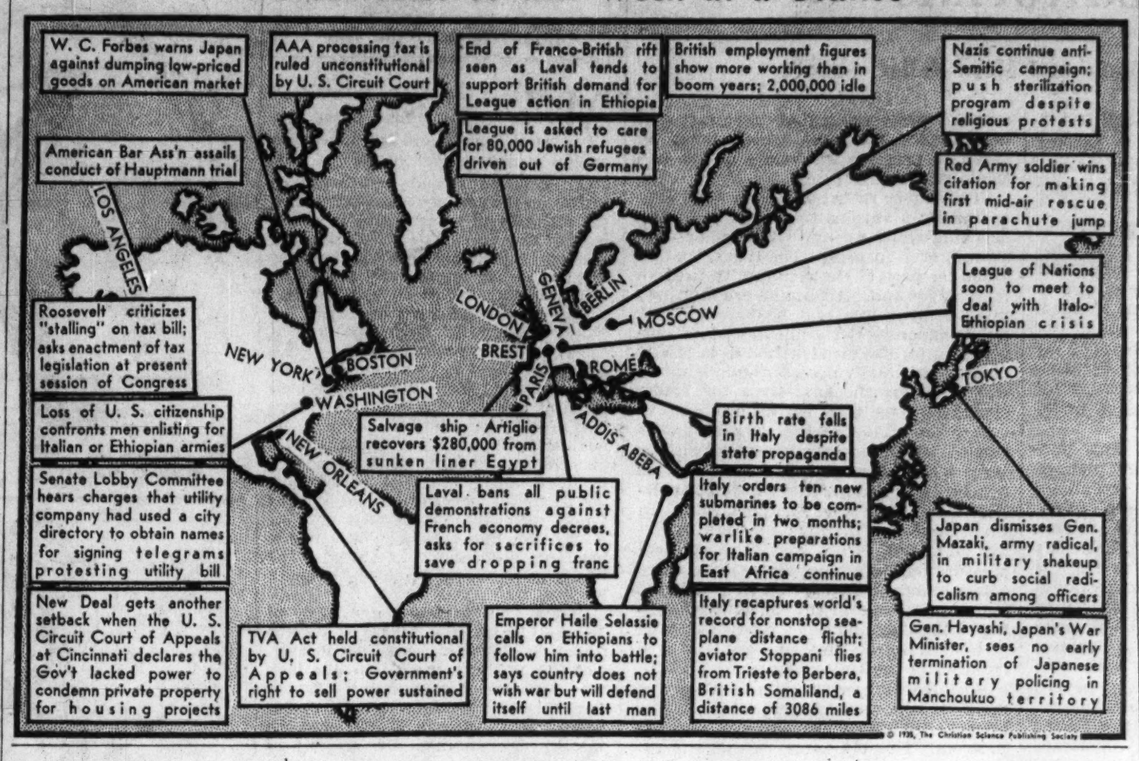
Down

2—Musical note
3—Melody
4—Wicked
5—Jewish month
6—Flower
8—Fleshy fruits
10—Preposition
12—Provided that
13—Leave out
15—Part of the head
16—Musical note
17—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


W. C. Forbes warns Japan against dumping low-priced goods on American market
AAA processing tax is ruled unconstitutional by U. S. Circuit Court
End of Franco-British rift seen as Laval tends to support British demand for League action in Ethiopia
British employment figures show more working than in boom years; 2,000,000 idle
Nazis continue anti-Semitic campaign; push sterilization program despite religious protests
American Bar Ass'n assails conduct of Hauptmann trial
League is asked to care for 80,000 Jewish refugees driven out of Germany
Red Army soldier wins citation for making first mid-air rescue in parachute jump
LOS ANGELES
LONDON
GENEVA
BERLIN
MOSCOW
League of Nations soon to meet to deal with Italo-Ethiopian crisis
Roosevelt criticizes "stalling" on tax bill; asks enactment of tax legislation at present session of Congress
NEW YORK
BOSTON
BREST
PARIS
ROME
TOKYO
WASHINGTON
Loss of U. S. citizenship confronts men enlisting for Italian or Ethiopian armies
Salvage ship Artiglio recovers $280,000 from sunken liner Egypt
ADDIS ABEBA
Birth rate falls in Italy despite state propaganda
NEW ORLEANS
Senate Lobby Committee hears charges that utility company had used a city directory to obtain names for signing telegrams protesting utility bill
Laval bans all public demonstrations against French economy decrees, asks for sacrifices to save dropping franc
Italy orders ten new submarines to be completed in two months; warlike preparations for Italian campaign in East Africa continue
Japan dismisses Gen. Mazaki, army radical, in military shakeup to curb social radicalism among officers
New Deal gets another setback when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati declares the Gov't lacked power to condemn private property for housing projects
TVA Act held constitutional by U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals; Government's right to sell power sustained
Emperor Haile Selassie calls on Ethiopians to follow him into battle; says country does not wish war but will defend itself until last man
Italy recaptures world's record for nonstop seaplane distance flight; aviator Stoppani flies from Trieste to Berbera, British Somaliland, a distance of 3086 miles
Gen. Hayashi, Japan's War Minister, sees no early termination of Japanese military policing in Manchoukuo territory

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VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Children's Tearoom

IN ONE neighborhood where the families were well-to-do and there were a large number of children on each block, a young home-economics student changed her home dining room into a children's tearoom.

Small tables and chairs in graduated sizes were put in, and foods suitable for small children were served. When parents wished to be away from home at mealtime, they could send their children here to eat, being assured they would get proper food. The girl made a point of teaching children to order and of seeing that they had the proper table manners. It was found that small children who constantly declined wholesome foods at home, would willingly eat them when they saw other children doing so.

This tearoom has proved a popular place, and the girl has made good vacation money. Jane R. L.

In Lighter Vein

Extra Time

Office-Boy: "May I have overtime money this week, sir?"

Employer: "Whatever for?"

Office-Boy: "I dreamt about my work all last night, sir."—*Pearson's.*

Little or Good

Gertrude: "What kind of music suits you best, John?"

John: "Well, I'm not very particular. I like it either rare or well done."—*Answers.*

English as She Is Spoke

Teacher: "John Henry, your work has fallen down; and if you are going to pick it up, you'll have to step on it."

Secretive

"Money talks, I tell you."

"Yes, but it never gives itself away."

Quotation for Today

MANY a man has thought himself broken up when he has merely been made ready for the sowing.

—HUGH REDWOOD

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Blessed (Psalms 119:1)—Here, a participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

"Confusion" (Dan. 9:7-8)—Translates Hebrew *bosheth*, "shame."

Congregation — The first *n* is sounded as in *ink*.

Corporeal(ity) — The first *o* is circumflex as in *orb*, and the second is long.

Correlated — Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

Daniel—Two syllables, *Dan'-yel.*

Effects — Whether it is noun or verb, the word is sounded *eh-fekts'*. The general rule is that a vowel preceding a doubled consonant is usually short.

Electricity—The first *e* is preferably as in *create*.

Essential — The first *e* (see "general rule" under "effects") is short.

Illustrate — The new Webster's recommends accent on the first syllable.

Logos — *Log'-os* (both vowels short).

Necessarily — Principal stress on first syllable, secondary on the third.

New—*Nu*, not *noo*.

Pedantic—A "pedant" (*ped'-ant—e* short) is a supposedly erudite person who delights in an ostentatious display of details of book learning. The adjective "pedantic" is sounded *pe-dan'-tik* (*e* as in *create*, *a* and *i* short).

Preternatural, supernatural—"Preternatural" (Latin *preter*, "beyond") and "supernatural" (Latin *super*, "above") differ in their ideas of unnaturalness just as the prefixes differ. "Preternatural" suggests something *beyond* our conception of the forces of nature, but on the same plane; "supernatural" is *above* natural law, above the plane of natural law. "Preternatural" suggests something extraordinary; "supernatural" hints of the miraculous. We may speak, for example, of a preternatural gloom or silence, but of a supernatural visitation.

Retrograde—First *e* is short.

Strait (Matt. 7:13-14)—Translates Greek *stenos*, "narrow" (from objects standing close about). Our English word is derived from the Latin *strictus*, "drawn together, close, tight."

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: The girls of Soviet Russia are being taught to make parachute jumps. We don't know why, unless it is that 1936 is a leap year.

Humorist: "Of my two sons," a business man stated in court last week, "one is an artist and one a poet." We understand that he has to keep the other one, too.

Dallas News: Year round golf is played in the South. Making the golfer's theme song "In Dixie Land I'll Take My Stance."

Punch: "When should the average composer stop writing popular songs?" wonders a writer. Now.

Sovereign Visitor: Don't worry when you stumble. Remember a worm is about the only thing that can't fall down.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Shear-jashub

ISAIAH 7:1 informs us of an alliance between Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel (or Ephraim), against the men of Judah, who at this time were under the rule of Ahaz. On hearing of this confederacy, Ahaz was panic-stricken; and it was at this juncture that the prophet Isaiah (who was accompanied by his son, Shear-jashub) visited the Judean monarch, counseling him to show both faith and courage (verses 3f. and 9).

"Shear-jashub" is a symbolic name, meaning literally "a remnant shall return," and representing one of the chief tenets of Isaiah's preaching, a tenet which he apparently desired to emphasize by giving this strange name to his child. Many of the people might forsake the Lord, or even go into exile, but still the prophet was assured that "a remnant" of them would indeed "return" to their God and to their own land (cf. Isa. 10:20-22).

What They Say

Lightens Tasks

"A willing mind makes tasks easy."—*Carola Feser.*

Peace and War

"I agree with a great American who said there never was a bad peace or a good war."—*Albert Einstein.*

And Africa?

"I predict with confidence that there will be no war in Europe this year. For next year I cannot speak with equal certainty."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Less War Talk!

"One of the main causes of war is the constant talk about it. If we concentrated on creating better human relations and complimented neighboring countries more, there would be fewer conflicts."—*Viscount Byng.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Holiday Was Helping

(Daily Sketch)

London

"GOOD MORNIN', all," she said, the first morning of her Daily Sketch holiday, and shook hands with all the other guests.

"This is my first holiday," she confided to nobody in particular, but everybody in general, "and I'm going to make the most of it."

This is how she did it, according to the matron's story.

The whole of the first day she devoted to a crippled woman who was unable to move without assistance. In a shed she discovered a bath chair, and in it she trundled her new-found friend and bathed her feet with sea water.

That evening she nursed a troublesome baby for two hours.

An hour or so daily she wheeled the bath chair and the crippled woman about, was always lending a hand to those with children; and one evening she was seen standing in the middle of the lawn looking up at the moon and was heard to say: "Thank God for a beautiful holiday."

Her heart and her hands never tired of doing good to others. She was, too, the biggest optimist in the home.

In a day or so everybody loved her, basked in the sunshine of her smile, and all gathered round her after mealtimes to hear her talk of the joys of her first holiday.

The staff fell in love with her also, for she was ever ready to help in an emergency, and when the day of departure arrived she went to the matron and said: "Thank you for my week. It has been so full of blessings that I shall never forget it."

"Thank you for making it such an extra happy week for all of us," said the matron and the staff—and the other holiday women asked her to accept a homemade cake.

On an accompanying card was written:

"Your fellow holiday guests thank you, Mrs. ——, for all that you have done during their holiday to make it the happiest they have ever had. God bless you."

And the woman went rejoicing on her way to her tragic little one-roomed home in London, where she ekes out an existence on a widow's pension of 10s., 5s. of which goes for rent.

Daily Anecdote

Roosevelt's Pets

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the boyhood days of his sons, the home of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay was the home of many strange pets. At various times the boys had as playmates such animals as bears, a lion, a wildcat, a hyena, a coyote, an eagle, and a barn owl, to say nothing of snakes and lizards. One of their proud possessions was a zebra, a gift of the Emperor of Abyssinia. Of course there were rabbits and guinea-pigs.

On one of his trips through Kansas a small girl put a live badger onto the presidential train. The President took it home to the children, where it was a great pet. Flying squirrels and kangaroo-rats were carried about in the youngsters' pockets and often made surprise appearances at the dinner table or in school.

Most of the wilder animals eventually found their way into the New York Zoo.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And What Susie Says Counts*

By LE PELLEY

HYMIE DOBSON WANTS TO HAVE A SIDESHOW AND CHARGE EXTRA ADMISSION
THAT IS ALL RIGHT I GUESS
BY THE WAY — HOW MUCH ADMISSION SHALL WE CHARGE ?
FIVE CENTS ?
I AM IN FAVOR OF CHARGING TEN CENTS
I JUST WANT TO LET YOU BOYS KNOW I WON'T PAY A PENNY OVER THREE CENTS TO SEE YOUR SHOW !
WELL, THAT'S THAT —
THE CHARGE IS THREE CENTS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks, Thanks, Thanks*

By CARMACK

Skidmore, the dog that the Boss found a home for the other day, came over to see me this afternoon—
"Where's that Boss of yours?" he said- "I want to thank him for finding me the three good homes"—
"Three good homes? what are you talking about?" I asked
"Just what I said", he replied- "I have three young masters- Tubby, Buddy and Marmaduke- and I divide my time between their three homes"-
Well, what do you know about that!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Relief—and More Relief

IS THE relief system now established in the United States going to become permanent? Two news items in adjoining columns of the morning paper give partial answers.

One is the report of a conference at the White House to plan the relief program for the next fiscal year—beginning next July. Tentatively an expenditure of $3,000,000,000 for work relief was planned.

The second item deals with a relief riot in Brooklyn. Dissatisfied recipients of the dole captured and wrecked a relief station there, held relief workers as hostages for three hours, and finally retreated under a police barrage of tear gas.

No easy judgment suffices. This particular riot looks like a carefully planned "demonstration" by a well-organized Communist "cell." The sudden swoop which took the office force off its feet, strategic use of lockers for battering rams, a telephoned fire alarm to clog the streets and delay the police, and evident fore-knowledge of how to use moistened handkerchiefs against tear gas—all these are earmarks of a premeditated Communist advertising stunt, rather than of a spontaneous uprising of hungry people.

Yet there have been bona fide outbursts. There are hungry people in the United States today. There are still Americans who won't ask for alms, even since relief has become respectable. It is natural for those who pay the bills to become indignant over demands for higher "relief" wages and reports of men on the dole refusing jobs—even when later reports show the jobs to be temporary. It is easy, too easy, for comfortable citizens to pay the relief bill—perhaps only a third of all their taxes—and then forget this unpleasant problem.

That is one of the dangers—that because hunger and misery are uncomfortable things to see or think about we put the relief problem out of sight and out of mind as much as possible. It is much less troublesome to pauperize the unemployed than to find jobs for them. It appears to be easier to operate our economic system with millions permanently idle than to make adjustments which would keep them at work—productive work.

The thing has even developed a philosophy to justify it. A few months ago, Rexford Tugwell, who has charge of a large section of the relief program, declared that we might develop a "third economy," belonging "neither to private profit nor to state socialism," regarding unemployment not as a liability but as "the greatest of our potential resources." He foresees a public works program of "necessary and unprofitable measures which must be taken to preserve the values of our national patrimony."

This may be rather shocking. Or it may be merely a rationalization of the truly shocking thing we have been doing—insisting, even in prosperous times, that in order for part of the community to have high wages and high profits another part must remain idle and be supported at public expense. Certainly the use of jobless men for the construction of carefully planned and really necessary public works would be less shocking than the traditional waste on "pork barrel" projects.

It is essential that the work should be needed. Made work which does not plainly serve a useful purpose can be almost as demoralizing as a plain dole. And if politics creep in we have the pork barrel in a new form. It is already clear that "tapering off" relief is not easy. The political pressure for more relief increases as more voters become beneficiaries. In 1931 Great Britain rebelled over the constant stretching of the dole and put a sharp check on it. Something of the same kind may be required in the United States.

Business is recovering and absorbing more of the unemployed. But it now appears that recovery will not end the problem. Possibly some permanent arrangement must be made to care for the slack caused by new machines putting men out of work. It is estimated that America's 1929 production could be achieved now with only 80 per cent of the labor required then. Perhaps business itself will have to take a larger share of responsibility. Government may very well build up reserves and plans for public works to be constructed at the beginning of a depression. But certainly the prospect of Washington going permanently into the relief business—even the work relief business—on any such scale as the tentative $3,000,000,000 for 1936-37 would indicate, is one to be resisted.

Indeed, the key to the whole problem is in the attitude of the people. No amount of paternalism can sap the vitality of American individualism if individuals maintain their independence and self-reliance in their own thinking. If individuals resist the temptation to live on federal alms, however disguised; if communities resist the temptation, however innocent appearing, which says, "We might as well get ours while this federal money is being passed around," then relief will not ruin America. But if a new and continuing pauperism is to be avoided some real effort will be required.

Knowing Where to Stop

ENTHUSIASM for helping the farmer has much to commend it, as does ardor for other reforms. But it is just as well not to tramp down too many pumpkin vines in shooing the cow out of the garden.

The United States Senate has done wisely, we believe, in voting down on a second consideration the price-fixing powers which it was proposed to give to the Secretary of Agriculture in the AAA amendments. The desire for such powers on behalf of producers of fruits, vegetables and poultry is based on reasons which have a great deal of appeal at this time, but the prices so fixed would not be easy to readjust, the use of price-fixing over a long period has almost always resulted in abuse and disaster, and the powers now sought for the benefit of the farmer could be used to his injury in a less friendly administration.

The best remedies for the condition of agriculture lie in a more fundamental direction than this.

Another section of the amendments to which the even more strikingly successful senate opposition seems well founded is that which attempts almost to close the courts to payers of the processing taxes who might wish to contest their validity. This section would forbid issuance of an injunction against collection of the tax and would prevent recovery of taxes already paid unless the processor could prove he had not passed them either on to the consumer or back to the producer.

Of course, it is undesirable to possibly have to refund tax money to a miller or packer who may have already recouped himself on the price of his goods and so gets paid from both directions. The revised draft of the act requires processors to prove they have not thus passed the tax along. But this point will be extremely difficult to determine.

It is much better not to try to deprive citizens of rights in the courts but to speed with all reasonable haste a decision as to the legality of the taxes imposed.

Vale, Mauretania!

THERE was something deeply impressive about the sendoff Southampton accorded the discarded liner Mauretania the other day, something equally as stirring in the deep-throated response from her siren as the battered old ship roared her defiant valedictory to the sea.

Across the purple dusk of the Solent waters floated the strains of Auld Lang Syne as the four-funneled flier from the Tyne put to sea for the last time—bound for Rosyth and the shipbreaker's yard. At her masthead flaunted a faded blue streamer with its bleached-out figures, "1907-1929," tattered emblem of her reign as fastest liner in the Atlantic trade for more than two decades.

Only a seaman could sense the peculiar beauty embodied in her sweeping sheer, and rakish gear. She was the Cutty Sark, the lordly clipper of a more prosaic time. For more than a quarter of a century, Mauretania was a symbol of British leadership in the economics as well as engineering requirements of seafaring.

If only sentiment could hold sway over hard-cased economics, then Mauretania again would turn her slashing prow to the soaking surge and lift of Atlantic rollers on many another windy, westward passage. And the Queen Mary, fresh from the stocks, would be merely a colossal conjecture. Ocean competition is more relentless than ever. The many-sided rivalry that drove the Mauretania to repeated records today demands size no less than swiftness; and so the Mauretania—even at retirement the fifth fastest liner afloat—dips her jaunty ensign to the sea.

"Cumbre Ana Peck"

MORE than four miles above sea level, the north summit of mighty Huascaran in the Peruvian Andes bears the honored name of Annie Peck, bestowed upon it by the Lima Geographical Society in tribute to the famous woman mountaineer. The story of Miss Peck's triumphs which began in her middle age and lasted well beyond threescore and ten, is a challenge to the indomitable spirit of woman. She was nearly 40 when she scaled the Matterhorn; at 57 she stood upon the summit of Huascaran, hitherto unconquered, and achieved only after repeated failure and extreme hardship. At 81 she climbed Mt. Madison, in the White Mountains, 5380 ft. above the ocean level.

Mingled with the ascents which brought her fame were scholarly contributions to the literature of geography, travel and international understanding. She lectured in English on the basis of first-hand knowledge of South America and in Spanish and Portuguese she interpreted the life of the United States to her friends below the Isthmus and the Equator. Untrammeled by convention, she refused to remain satisfied with the "ladylike" diversions of the lawn and courtyard which were meekly accepted by her earlier sisters. Actively interested in the affairs of the world to the close of her long life, ardent enthusiast in the avocation which became her major concern, this first woman conqueror of super-Cordilleran heights was an influence for good will between nations and an inspiration to uncounted men and women of middle and elderly years.

The Old Heroic West

Book News of the Day

MORE than two decades have passed since McClurg first issued the most important of Edwin Legrand Sabin's many works on the West: a new and more serious attitude toward western history on the part of the reading public, the discovery in recent years of a vast body of new documentary material, and the fact that the book has been long out of print, called imperatively for a new edition of "Kit Carson Days, 1809-1868," ADVENTURES IN THE PATH OF EMPIRE, by Edwin L. Sabin (New York: The Press of the Pioneers. Two volumes. $10).

The new edition runs to nearly 1000 pages, a third more than the former. Much of this increase is due to expansion of individual chapters; more to the addition of chapters on geography, flora and fauna, customs of Indians and mountain men, historical background, etc. There are new chapters on some of Carson's exploits, and one relating to his letters. For the book is not merely a biography of Carson, but a history of the Old West, of the fur trade, of the Santa Fe Trail.

Carson was the friend and crony of Jedediah Smith (the Bayard of the fur trade), the Sublettes, Bonneville, Bridger, Old Bill Williams, the Bents—the men who made the West American long before Fremont, Kearney and Doniphan turned their eyes that way. And he was in many respects the greatest of them all. He was born in Kentucky in 1809, and deserted the Missouri saddler to whom he was apprenticed for the Santa Fe Trail when only sixteen.

At twenty he was a seasoned mountain man; at thirty-three he was guiding Fremont on the first of those expeditions which were to give him the slightly ironical title of Pathfinder; at thirty-seven he was leading Kearney's column over the southern deserts and helping in Fremont's spectacular conquest of California. At this time he made his famous rides across the continent as dispatch bearer. During the '50's he was alternately acting as agent to the southern Utes and scouting in campaigns against the Apaches. When the Civil War broke out he became colonel of the First New Mexico Volunteers, took part in the battle of Valverde, fought Apaches, corraled the entire tribe of Navajo and transported them to southeastern New Mexico (a lesson they have never forgotten). His campaigning services continued until 1868.

Howard Simon's twenty original drawings are handsome and in the spirit of the book; but there was an authenticity about the hundred or more old prints and photographs of the first edition which they fail to supply. The index and notes are adequate, the appendix and bibliography helpful. The book is the elementary text for the study of western history. Readers of recent western fiction will readily recognize it, together with its cited sources, as the fountainhead of some of the most popular books of that type.

K. C. K.

The New Deal Golfer

PROMISE
HIS BACK SWING IS PERFECT
REFORM AND RECOVERY PROGRAM
WHERE HE FAILS IS IN THE FOLLOW THROUGH
PRESENT FULFILLMENT

Old Neighbors in Prague

PRAGUE

TO REVISIT an old haunt means for the present writer not so much the discovering whether a few buildings have been knocked down and others more spacious and artistic erected in their stead, as to re-establish contacts with old friends and learn again their change in points of view, as well as that of their neighbors, concerning the things that matter. This is, of course, not to ignore the great building schemes which have been carried through in Prague during the past few years. The main streets, the Vaclavské náměstí, Na Příkopě, etc., are all very much changed for the better, and the Czechoslovak capital is so enlarged that it counts itself a city with a million inhabitants.

But these outer changes are little compared with the inner changes which have occurred in public opinion during an interval of a few years. Of fundamental importance is the fact that the Czech is interpreting his own history anew. Hus, Chelčický, Commenius, Palacký, Masaryk have lost none of their significance as national "awakeners," in fact they are more deeply appreciated since their basic teachings are being better understood. This was well illustrated at a dinner in the Společenský Klub recently. My neighbor—one of the outstanding leaders among the Czech litterateurs—added as the final point of an argument, "That is what we have learnt from Masaryk . . . not to blame the Austrian or the Hungarian, or whoever we may consider has wronged our nation in the past, but to get on with our own work and show what we can do."

* * *

Czechoslovakia has grown up. Twenty-one years after starting its fight for independence this state is now willing to let its people and actions speak for themselves. How different from a few years ago when the foreigner could hardly begin talking before his Czech friend would go into a long description of his country's past, of all that the Battle of the White Mountain (1620) had meant, of the Austrian oppression, etc. It is not that these statements were not correct, but that their very disappearance indicates a concentration upon the ideal of the new sovereign state to such an extent that the rest has been largely forgotten, or, at least, seen in proper historical perspective. Bohemia's lost independence has faded before the accomplishments of the greater Czechoslovakia. Today, the old adage that no propaganda is the best propaganda is followed much more closely than at any time since 1919.

Formerly, also, it was no uncommon thing to hear in a conversation with a Czech colleague an expression of regret that "Prague was no news center, that nothing sensational happens here." This was often accompanied by a criticism of the news reports about this country sent from Vienna or Berlin by people who knew neither the conditions, nor the languages spoken here. Today, there is a feeling of deep satisfaction that through all the turmoil of the last two years in neighboring states, things have remained normal in Czechoslovakia.

* * *

This country, though surrounded on all sides by dictatorships, still stands as a bulwark of democracy in the center of Europe. The tradition of President Masaryk continues to hold the field. It is a democracy which finds one of its highest expressions in the place given to general education for the masses, in the cheapness of costs of university training and in the cultural treatment of the minorities.

Prague also leaves the impression of being one of the best "shoed" capitals in Europe, by which is meant not that its citizens wear the most expensive footwear, but that even the beggars on the streets have shoes which are good enough to keep out the wind and the rain and to pass muster in ordinary company. This is in no small measure due to Messrs. Bat'a, the shoe kings of Zlin, in Moravia, who have performed a great social service by placing their wares at the disposal of the poorest. And so comes one of the many links between Czech industry and the United States, in that it was Henry Ford's example which first inspired Thomas Bat'a to start out along this new venture just after the war.

And where, in Europe, can the delicious pastries of Myšák or Juliš or Berger which took so much of our little spare pocket money in student days, find their equal?

J. E. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Grubstaking on the Comstock

By Frank L. Perrin

PERIODICALLY there come from the remnants of the deserted mining camps of Nevada and Colorado stories of their restoration or resurrection. I have heard or read many of these during the last quarter of a century, and have been more than casually interested because of familiarity with the locale and my earlier acquaintance with many of those who have sought to recapture the romance, the tinsel glory and the atmosphere of the '60's and '70's—the bonanza days of the desert West.

Someone has estimated, perhaps extravagantly, that more money has been invested in seeking gold and silver in the United States than has been reclaimed or recovered from the mines. But even if this can be shown it does not disprove the fact that in the days of Virginia City's prosperity vast fortunes were made on the Comstock Lode by the Fairs, the Mackays, the Stewarts and the Hearsts. These astute and cautious promoters were not speculators or stock jobbers. They had nothing to sell except the silver and gold.

* * *

There were, even in those days when the game was played according to well-established rules, the less astute and less waywise, who won fortunes quickly and lost them easily. There was Ransom, the doughty hero of the romantic true story of Ransom's Folly. His spouse was the laundress of the camp. She had accepted what were supposed to be worthless shares in a mining claim in lieu of the cash some of her customers lacked. Of course the sequel is obvious. Rich ore was discovered and Ransom and his wife became suddenly rich. Beside the highway from Reno to Carson City stands the dilapidated mansion which Ransom built in the days of his affluence. It is called Ransom's Folly. All the hardware in the house was solid silver — even the door hinges. There were marble halls and marble baths, and bright lights and feasting and revelry.

But the vein of high-grade ore pinched out, as such veins have a way of doing, and with it the source of Ransom's income. Oldtimers in Carson and Virginia City will tell you the tragic final chapter.

It was inevitable that the arbitrary advance in the market price of silver authorized by Washington would be followed by a revival of mining in the silver areas of the West. It was just as inevitable that there should be a renewed effort by promoters of mining stocks to induce investors and speculators to take another chance at the wheel of fortune. But it seems that in the language of the old song sung by the Rogers Brothers about the turn of the century, Reuben has been to town so often in recent years that he is wary, and critical, and inquisitive. It is not enough that Sam Warfield and Zeke Kimball vouch for the Simonpureness of mining stock issues. That has happened so often that it is necessary now to persuade some more responsible sponsor to take the platform out in front of the tent.

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So there comes the announcement, circumstantially vouched for in casual Associated Press dispatches, that John J. Raskob, well known in financial circles, is at the head of a syndicate which is purchasing a $5,000,000 interest in the Comstock Silver Lode in Nevada. Of course there is not even the slightest intimation that any of the stock in this syndicate will be offered for sale. Neither is there any verification of the implication that a $5,000,000 syndicate is investing its entire capital in what is termed a $5,000,000 interest in the Comstock.

It is unfortunate, and possibly embarrassing, that Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, a political comrade-in-arms of Mr. Raskob, and himself a veteran and survivor of the Klondyke mining boom in 1898, should find it necessary to issue, through the press, a denial of the persistent report that he is a member of the Raskob syndicate, and that he is financially interested in promoting the project. It is unfortunate that he should find it necessary to enter such denial, largely because he is the sponsor and originator of the Administration's silver purchasing policy, and a public servant.

The Senator is an old friend of mine, albeit we have not always agreed politically. I would not be one to give credence or publicity to the insinuation that he would seek to advance his personal interests or selfishly recoup his fortunes by profiting through the fortuitous turn of events resulting from the enactment of the bill he championed. He explains that he is simply the attorney and legal adviser of those directly and financially interested in the project.

The Wide Horizon

States' Rights vs. States' Duties

By Dorothea D. Kahn

CHICAGO

SOME twenty-five practical politicians, members of legislatures of a score of states, spent three days together in this city recently, and politics was the one subject they didn't touch on!

Their concern was an issue which recent events have brought sharply to the fore—how the states can co-operate more successfully on affairs which the Federal Government has been told by the Supreme Court are none of its business. In short, they were figuring out how they could supply something in the American system of government which the drafters of the Constitution didn't think to write into it—machinery for state co-operation on matters that are interstate but not federal.

It was a stiff job they assigned themselves, these members of the new Council of State Governments. It was one not likely to bring political rewards. A state representative could hardly expect slaps on the back from his party boss for setting up a committee to work out a plan for interstate milk distribution agreements. Not nearly as appealing to his constituents as saying, "I got you that bridge over Sugar Creek."

Yet it is encouraging to note that chairmen of standing committees of twenty-two state legislatures were willing to spend a week end tussling with the problem. They set out to build as best they could foundations for interstate accords which some day, maybe ten years, maybe twenty years, hence would make for better local government.

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Both the practical legislators and the political science experts they invited to meet with them were concerned chiefly with working out some practical plan whereby states could function better in matters where no one state can act successfully alone. Out of their informal discussions came a clearer understanding of the federal-state problem.

First, it became plain that the big question of the day isn't one of states' rights but of states' duties. Can the states perform the functions for which they are responsible without the aid of a strong hand of the Federal Government? If they can, then there should be no difficulty in retaining "rights." If they can't, then no amount of idealistic talk will save them.

Second, this young Council of State Governments appears to be the only machinery available for effective state co-operation. The Governors' Conference merely meets and adjourns, bringing together only executives, while what is needed for practical work is an agency which includes legislators and administrators. The council's strength is thought to lie in the fact that it is composed of officially appointed chairman of standing committees and of administrators who have direct influence in their home states. It is an organic part of government.

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Yet it has managed so far to keep above political currents. The members are eager to keep it free. A proposal for establishing regional secretariats made by Henry W. Toll, the much-liked secretary, brought on lively debate. Field secretaries would be all right, members said, if they were chosen by and worked under Mr. Toll. Then everybody would be sure they were disinterested. But let three or more states get together to name a secretary, and there would be influences at work, jealousies, patronage and what not, they feared. No, the members of the council didn't want decentralization.

But they wanted very much to see the council function as a channel of communication among the states. Two states may now be conferring with each other on a half dozen different problems through a half dozen different committees, no two committees knowing what the others are doing. The council would "funnel" all such interstate communications through one office which could act as a clearing house.

Mr. Toll, a former state senator of Colorado, now of the University of Chicago faculty, explained that a vast amount of educational work will have to be done before the general run of legislators understands what it's all about. Even after it is going full swing, it is a question as to what extent the states will be willing to agree to uniform legislation.

* * *

But there is no question among the legislators that some form of effective co-operation is urgent. One member of the conference jotted down topics that were mentioned in various talks as "interstate." To name only a few of them, the problems he listed were: prisons, crime, bridges, trucks, water supply, corporations, taxation, agriculture, cotton, milk, labor, timber, health, irrigation, relief, welfare, economic security, game, oil, minerals, reds.

As William B. Belknap, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and vice-president of the council, stated it, "Some of us feel that a country of 130,000,000 people spread out over 3,000,000 square miles is too big a unit for efficient administration of government." Many, agreeing with Mr. Belknap, wish to see the states prove their ability to handle their own affairs.